IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 56,013.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
'BOMBAY GAZETTE'
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
26th July.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA..... ...	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE.....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate,	"A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs. Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495	891 or 742-8
" LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

* All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of chargo.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 412, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 24th July.	9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa	2185	Friday 25th July ‡	6 a.m. direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 24th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Thursday the 24th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 24th July.
*Pentakota	3419	" 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	" 21st "
*Palamcotta	3413	" 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
23rd July, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Escienaner	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Port Said ..	5167	A. Muzio	20th Aug. 1913
Red' Italia..	6237	.....	17th Sept, 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	15th Oct. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	7th Jan, 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	29th " 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350		Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.



THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about
Umsinga..	4500	23rd July, 1913
Umzumbi.	5000	9th Aug. 1913

Fares to Weymouth will be Rs, 350 to Rs, 400.

For further particulars apply to
W. &. A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Coohin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 29,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"ROYAL" POINTS.

We have recently accepted the agency of the "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS and have just unpacked our first consignment of these far-famed machines.

The "ROYAL"	is the most visible of all visible writers.
The "ROYAL"	is a modern, high-grade machine in every respect.
The "ROYAL"	has a Universal Keyboard comprising eighty-four characters, including fractions and other special marks.
The "ROYAL"	retains all its letters in true alignment *permanently* and is noted for the fine quality of its work.
"The ROYAL'S"	type-faces are ingeniously protected so that they cannot become battered by striking one type upon the back of another.
The "ROYAL'S"	Tabulator is operated by a natural forward pressure, which is quick and positive in its action. This device is useful in paragraphing and is a time saver in addressing envelopes, telegrams, statements, analyses and many other uses.
The "ROYAL'S"	Back-Space Key, another time-saver, which moves the carriage back one space, is one of its most useful features and greatly appreciated by operators.
The "ROYAL'S"	Two colour arrangement is unequalled for Stencil work a touch on the lever throws the ribbon out of operation. It is a boon for operators in not staining the hands or clothes and saves the trouble of frequently lowering the ribbon.
The "ROYAL"	is light running and speedy.
The "ROYAL"	has scarcely more than half as many parts as other standard typewriters, yet contains every essential feature; is compact, portable and light.
The "ROYAL"	is simple and durable and will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time than any other typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	meets every modern requirement.
The "ROYAL"	will do every kind of work that can be reasonably demanded of a typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	has an exceptionally heavy Manifolder and will make more Carbon copies than any other machine.
The "ROYAL"	has other practical improvements, the advantages of which will be apparent upon examination of the machine.
The "ROYAL"	is universally approved for the sole reason that it has proved itself the most satisfactory and economical and is sold at a reasonable price.

Should you desire to see how the "ROYAL" works please call a our establishment, or make an appointment at your office, when our operator will bring a machine for your inspection.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
95, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Haion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. TOMBE.
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS { SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY } LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st of August next, the "SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI S. N. Coy." will DISCONTINUE to run their Mail Service, Bombay-Genoa, which will be taken over by the "SOCIETA MARITTIMA ITALIANA S. S. COY."

This Agency will nevertheless continue in charge of the settlement of all pending transactions.

G. FERRERO,
AGENT: "Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi S. S. Coy. and Societa Marittima Italiana S. S. Coy."

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price	
	Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, „	....Rs.	24,00,000
31st July „	....Rs.	52,00,000
30th December „	....Rs.	100,00,000

N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 AND 10, COMPLETE PROGRAMME.
AT 8-30, PICTURES ONLY.

A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

The Programme speaks for itself:—
WITH SCOTT TO THE POLE.

THE JACKOWLEWS,
Mr. G. E. STILLWELL.
The Man with two distinctive personalities.

KITTO
THE AMERICAN PATTER COMEDIAN.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ARRANGEMENT
Two Variety Performances on SUNDAY, at 6-45 and 10 p.m. One Performance, at 6-45 every evening during visit of the Court Cards.

Mlle. ROSHANARA
Special Indian Dances by request of the Bombay public.
(a) JINJOTIE GAZELLE.
In devotion to the Deities
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In praise of a Spring Garden.
The much admired
(c) SNAKE DANCE.

Miles. BENZONI and DORION
the superb ballet dancers in an exquisite enactment.
THE LOVERS (Les Amoreux)
JACKOVLEW TRIO
in an entirely new role will provide a lively scene "SAILORS ASHORE."

THE FEATURE FILM.
THE SEEKER
A story thrilling with human passion.
Farcical:—"FURS."
A MAN OF MYSTERY.
THE ELEVENTH HOUR.
A farcical progress from a Cannibal Cauldron to a Throne.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

1½ Hours PROGRAMME 1½ Hours
TO-NIGHT,
OUR GRAND STAR FILMS.
NEVER SHOWN BEFORE
Rescued 3,000ft. 3 Parts.
CHOCOLATE REVOLVER.
TIME:—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
PRIZE SHOW,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENG AND.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „
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6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

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AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Another "A I" Exclusive.
COME AND SEE
THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE-PORTRAYAL
RED AND WHITE ROSES.
A Story of Life in Political Circles,
DEEP AND SOUL-STIRRING PATHOS!
INTENSE HUMAN-INTEREST!
Also a full Programme of Comics.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 „ .. .. .. „ ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. .. „ ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 „ .. .. .. „ ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delays and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, as other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have the words "DOCTEUR LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price Rs. 2 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra. From all Chemists & Stores, or Dr. LeClerc's Laboratories, 233, Shaftesbury Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in India.
BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

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FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT DHABOO STREET.
(Suit No. 1042 of 1911.)
Goolamally Essaji and others.....Plaintiffs.
VS.
Tyeballi Essaji.....Defendant.

Under instructions of Mr Samsoodin Tajbhoy the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhaboo Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 433 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2493, New No. A. 9515, Old Survey No. 1059 and New Survey No. 2-4460 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. No. 6885 and 9727 and street Nos. 183 and 189 and 1 at 11 and 13 and bounded on the North by the 2nd Cooper Street, on the South by the property of Lukmanji Noorberoy, on the East by public passage and on the West by the said Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, for the Receiver, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 bay Waler horse, 15-3 goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT HOOZARIA STREET.
Suit No. 381 of 1912.
Fakirudin Amirudin.
vs.
Shaik Oosman bin Mohamed Rafi.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, attorneys for the plaintiff, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground situate on the East side of Hoozaria Street, in the Registration Sub-district and without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,909 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1261 New No 8425, Old Survey No.2422 and New Survey No 3868 together with the massuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 212 Street No. 161-163 and 160 and bounded on the East by Sweepers passage, on the West by Hoozaria Street, on the North by the property now or late of Haji Sulleman bin Niyab Mohamed, on the South by the premises belonging to the estate of the late Tannizuddin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, Solicitors, at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow, facing Chowpatty and Hughes Road.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang Turkhad. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the bungalow, outhouses, kitchen, stables, etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chowpatty and Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,930 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Hughes Road, on or towards the East by the property of Lukhmidas Morarji, on or towards the South by the Chowpatty Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Tarapore-walla Brothers, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 725, New No. 3277, Old Survey No. 628, and New Survey No. 2-7936.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Cantain and Vaidya, Solicitors at Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1913.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MR. EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
and their Joker from London.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS
Pronounced by the Press to be the best Company of its kind that has appeared in Bombay for years.
CHANGE of PROGRAMME, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Doors open 9-15, Curtain 10 P. M.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—20 h. p. Clement Bayard CAR 6 cylinder, special magneto, Bosch dual, ignition, dynamo, electric lights, dashboard lamp, stepney wheel, Edison accumulators, speedmeter, glass screen, horn, hood and tools. In perfect running order. Owner buying larger car. Price Rs. 5,500. Apply to W. L. WELDON, High Court, Bombay.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, PINTO MANSION, Sussex Road, Byculla, TO LET. Rent Rs. 60. Apply within.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-6

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First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Columns ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received a notification from the Portuguese authorities that the Marmagoa Harbour Light House is now unlit. It will be lit as circumstances allow. The buoy or log of wood indicating Marmagoa Rock has shifted to the East.

The steamer Breconian 2579 tons, Captain D Jones, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Steamer Sildra, 2077 tons Captain E. Breyn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 21st July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley ...R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 22.

Astoria ....2743 Hogan ....T M and Co
Banca .....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Devanha...4785 Hickey...Shanghai...P & O Co
Dum'a.....762 Burbridge .....M M & Co
Farrara.....717 Feathers .....S Wallace & Co
Horsines... 984 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Imasi ....2979 Penberthy.....K N & Co
Kasara..... .. 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah..... T M and Co
Kamakura Maru ....3796 H ri.....N Y Kaisha
Kirkfie d.....2060 Dermody... Jeddah..... 25-7.. T M and Co
Lindula .....2133 Walk ..... M M and Co
Marinaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Nyanza....2642 Mcallister ...T Morrison and Co
Ramsay.....2739 Muilan .....P and O Co
Scharnfels ...2531 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Sofala.....3435 Moth .....M M & Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield ..... Port Said ..... Arab Strs Ld
Sutherland... ...2217 Longstaff ...A Yule & Co
Islami... ....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JULY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Homayun	2154	Mirch	.....		T M & Co
B City of Birmingham	4038	...Karachi	...	1-8	Haughton,,, K N & Co
C & R Dido	3127	Williams	...Hull	3-7	J F and Co
D & E Neuenfels	3541	Freichs	Karachi	.....	W and A G and Co
F Umta	3492	Babb	.....C'cutta	24-7	..... M M & Co
G Bankura	1905	Whytehead			...M M and Co
G Bankura	1905	Whytehead			.....M M & Co
H Umsinga	1869	Cox	.....Liverpool	23-7	.. W & A G & Co
K Ville-de-Oran	3024	Masson			...J M & Co
Badrie	1613	Fisher			.....Arab Strs Ld
N Baron Balfour	2553	...Symonds			...J F & Co
O Salient	2419	West Cott			...24-7 S Smid & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith			...Antwerp ..1-8 J Finlay & Co
Q Abydos	1940	Davies	...Karachi	28-7	... B and A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Bristol...4345 Henderson ..K'chi .. 26-7...K N & Co
2 Scindia ...3253 Ke'so ...Liverpool ...24-7... W and A G & Co
3 City of Bombay 3353 Scarry ..Liverpool 25-7..... K N & Co
4 Hidalgo .. ..2760 Horbord ...Hull ...26-7 J F & Co
5 Salamis .....2795 Rodger.....Portsaid... T M & Co
6 Kybfels ...3159 Frisins ...Hamburg...26-7 W & A G & Co
7 Nairung ...2362 McNeil .. Calcutta...24-7 T M & Co
8 Cleopatra...2129 Fronovich .. A L S N Co
9 Schildturm...3187 Klappenbrg ...Karachi 30-7...W & A G &Co
12 & 13 Egypt ...4207 Summers London ... 19-7...P and O Co
14 Lhasa ...950 Penny...Karachi ..M M & Co
15 Bombay Maru ...3398 Fazawa ...Kobe... 25-7...N Y Kaisha
16 Lawoe .....1817 Coates..Jeddah ..... Khandwa

Offside D & E

Markgraf .....2325 Tantzen ..... A S & Co

H W P D

Netravati.....999 Fakeera .....B S N Co
Sabarmati ... .124 Samsoodin ...Bo S N Co

W D D

Arcadia .....3514 Barchan .....P and O Co

H W V D

Dumra .....762 Burbridge .....Bareh...24 7 M M and Co

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	From
22	Chupra	Macfadyen	Antwerp, &c
	Trieste	Grimme ...	Calcutta
	Breconwia ...	Jones	Calcutta
	Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Devanha for Shanghai, &c.
" Nyanza for Garston.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived in London on the evening of July 20.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Golconda left Port Said on the afternoon of July 21.

The Ellerman Line's s City of Sparta sailed from Port Said on 20th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 30th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Gisela from Japan left Colombo on the 20th instant and is due here on the morning of the 24th instant. The same Co.'s (Chartered) s s Ambra left Trieste on the 18th instant and is due here about the 16th proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—60 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 375 cwts oil cake, R J Daver and Co ; 730 cwts oil cake, J M Bilimoria and Co.

Scindia s—3 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 25 bales wool, D Nanjee ; 35 bales wool, R Agalchand ; 70 bales wool, P Morlidhar ; 108 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd ; 9 bales wool, T Purshotamdas; 14 bales wool, S Gumbirchand ; 22 bales wool, V Oomersey ; 129 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 7 cwts India old rubber, P A Kulkarni.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Bombay s—108 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 991 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

City of Birmingham s—26,160 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

Scindia s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR HULL.

Dido s—1,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Hidalgo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co ; 20,500 wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—9 casks goat skins, E N Stein 11 bales goat skins, 32 bales hides (cow) R M Kooka ; 4 bales hides, V Esmail and Co ; 81 bales hides, 11 bales skins (goat), M J Jamnadas and Co; 7 woolen carpets, H M M E Dehdashti ; 1 case cotton curtains, 2 cases marble figuers, D J Bhangara ; 14 cwts bees wax, G Nathoobhoy and Co ; 1,000 cwts plardi seed, 1,521 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 75 cwts mop shells P Mohamad and Co.

Egypt s—127 bales skins 6 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales woolen carpet, G P Stavrides and Co ; 5 cases animal hair J M Rahemtula.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Hidalgo s—1500 tons, manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—33 bales cotton, the Bombay Co Ltd; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—798 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Neunfels s—3,240 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 294 cwts gum Kadaya, R. Damji and Co.; 2 bales silk waste, N Dwarkadas.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders)

Imani s—40,000 wheat, L. Dreyfus & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—500 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co : 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—448 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 550 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kamakura Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Bombay Maru s—164 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJEE.

Kamakura Maru s—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kamakura Maru s—1,700 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co

FOR KOBE.

Kamakura Maru s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 1,200 bales cotton, Goculdas Dosa and Co ; 2,100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 600 bales cotton M Amersey and Co ; 57 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Bombay Maru s—866 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 22.

Steamer Devanha from Shanghai, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.—115 cases refined camphor, 5 bags coffee, 14 boxes bangles 713 bags sago flour, 1,160 bags rice, 250 bags beans, 10 coils rope, 30 bundles, 29 cases gum benjamine, 45 baskets gambier, 351 slabs tin, 150 bags ginger, 65 bags betelnuts, 56 bags nutmegs, 550 bags cassia, 27 cases peppermint crystals, 250 bags sugar refined 300 bags sugar candy, 14 cases cotton goods, 19 cases cottons and silk, 262 cases 1 box silk goods, 71 cases silk yarn, 213 cases, 748 bales silk; 1 box, 586 cases, 953 chests, 484 h-chests, 11 pkgs tea : 434 pieces planks, 110 bundles rattans.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "UMSINGA" JULY 23.

The Natal Line s s. "Umsinga" will sail from 'H' shed, Prince's dock on the evening of the 23rd instant with the following passengers for Weymouth. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6 p.m. sharp :—

Mr S R Chatterji — Mr T Sheard
Miss C K Norris — Mrs Scrafton and child
Mr Peter C Smith

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1913.

544. Arms—The Corps having been armed with the Short L.E. Rifles, All long L. Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

545. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

546. Miniature Range—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

547. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrement will be issued on the parade ground.

548. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of 'F" Company will parade to-day, Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

549. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture to-day, Wednesday the 23rd instant, at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifles. Outposts.

550. Recruits. Men who are desirous of joining "F" Company are requested to be at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. to day Wednesday the 23rd instant

551. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders :

July 27th Sunday, July 29th Tuesday, August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

Sentence of twenty years' penal servitude was passed at Peterborough Quarter Sessions on Samuel Edward Clarke for passing worthless cheques and robbing and defrauding women. A London police inspector said the prisoner was in the habit of robbing women of their furniture and leaving them penniless.

A new golf course at Nibong Tebal in Malaya the cost of the construction of which has been defrayed by the proprietors of Caledonia Estate, was opened recently. It has been laid out for the use of the staff of Penang Sugar Estates, and allied companies. Mr. Brereton Martin, captain of the Penang Golf Club, drove the first ball in a foursome match, which was won by Caledonia ; and the last ball was driven by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Singapore. It is a nine-hole course, 2,670 yards long for which bogey is 40, and will be one of the best in the district.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRIGSTOCKE.—On the 12th June, at Hampton, Coonoor, the wife of F. L. Brigstocke, I.C.S., of a daughter.

PINCHES.—On the 10th July, the wife of H. L. Pinches, Madupatty, S India, of a daughter.

HAMILTON.—At Simla, on the 18th July, the wife of Capt. F. A. Hamilton, 8th Cavalry, of a son.

DEATH.

WRIGHT.—At Naini Tal, on the 17th July, William Charles Wright, late Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer, Rampur State. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League : All Blacks *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana Cooperage, 5-45 (p.m.)
Salle Francaise, lecture by Principal J. Nelson Fraser, on Poetical Themes, 6-30 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : A miser is a treasurer to his heirs.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 11th inst., left Aden at 3 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. :—

Triumph.l
March ...Entry of the Boyards...Halvorsen
Overture ...Poete Barsche.....Suppe
Valse .....Traumidelle .....J. Fucik
Grand Fantasia ....on Grier's Works .....Grieg
Serenade ...O Solo Mio .....Capua
Selection ...The Quaker Girl... ..Monckton
Two Step ...Rings on my Fingers. M. Scott

MOTOR CARS COLLIDE.—The G. I. P. Railway motor car No. 2055, driven by Mirza Ebrahim and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder's motor car, No. 2377, dashed into each other, on Monday at the junction of Outram and Murzaban roads. It is said that both cars were being driven at a slow pace, but the turning was too abrupt for the drivers to see each other's vehicles before they were about five paces apart. Both the cars suffered slight damage.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed... ..	23	m 2	4	25	5
		2	20 a	27	2
Thurs ...	24	m 2	39	25	2
		2	46 a	26	8
Fri	25	m 3	17	24	10
		3	17 a	26	2
Sat	26	m 4	7	24	6
		3	55 a	25	8
Sun	27	m 5	9	24	4
		4	41 a	25	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed	23	m 7	41	18	0
		8	40 a	18	5
Thurs ...	24	m 8	12	18	9
		9	12 a	18	6
Fri	25	m 8	46	19	7
		9	48 a	16	6
Sat	25	m 9	30 a	20	5
		10	34 a	18	6
Sun	27	m 10	27	21	3
		11	24 a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
23 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 12m.	do 7h. 18m
24 (Thursday)	do 6h. 13m.	do 7h. 17m
25 (Friday)	do 6h. 13m.	do 7h. 17m
26 (Saturday)	do 6h. 13m.	do 7h. 17m
27 (Sunday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 7h. 16m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 26th, 3h 28-7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 28-1m. p.m. ; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0m. p.m. ; Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 57-0m. a.m.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

There are now over one thousand motor vehicles registered in Singapore.

Imports of beer into the Port of Calcutta from the United Kingdom for the year 1912 increased of 27 per cent. and from Germany by 14 per cent.

A large seizure of cocaine was made on board the steamer "Seang Choon" at Rangoon on the 10th instant, amounting to 456 ounces.

The Executive Committee of the Punjab Moslem League Lahore, has passed a resolution protesting against the South African Immigration Act.

It is rumoured that a scheme to abolish the Sealdah Police Court and merge it into the projected Calcutta Police Courts is under the consideration of the Bengal Government.

Plans are at the present time being prepared for the erection of a church at Sakchi where the Tata Iron Works are situated, as there is a considerable European population residing there.

At a meeting held at Allahabad the United Provinces Congress Committee have unanimously recommended Nawab Syed Mohamed Saheb Bahadur for election as President of the Congress at Karachi

It is understood that the manufacture of the new rifle at heme will now be carried on as quickly as possible. The complete re-armament of the infantry will take several years to accomplish.

One of the cotton godowns belonging to Messrs. Mackenzie and Company at Shanghai, has been destroyed by fire. Two hundred men from H.M.S. Newcastle rendered valuable service in removing goods.

It is stated that the United Provinces Government intended to assemble a purely non-official advisory committee of seventeen representative Mahomedans in August to assist it with recommendations on the subject of Mahomedan education.

Seventy cases of a new infectious disease, apparently existing in Rangoon, have been found *post-mortem*, but as the disease has not yet been traced in the living individual, the clinical side of the disease still remains unknown.

The Secretary of the Bengalee Settlers' Association in Behar has sent a letter to the secretary of the Behar University Committee urging the inclusion of the Bengalee language in the course of studies for the proposed Bihar University.

The public mind in Bengal has been much agitated by the action of the Government of India in disallowing the affiliation of the Ananda Mohun College of Mymensing to the B. A. standard. The Governor of Bengal appeared this feeling of descontent by assuring the people that the affiliation will be granted.

The great and crying need among all classes in Kuala Lumpur is house accommodation. There is no place where young girls employed in shops offices, etc., can find accommodation. The *Malay Mail* understands that a well-known church worker in Kuala Lumpur is interesting herself in the matter.

The extensive smuggling of opium, not only into China, but into the French possessions in Indo-China, and the Straits Settlements is primarily due to the enormous rise in the price of the India drug. There are the accumulated stocks in the Treaty ports, but the holders of these cannot afford to part with a single ounce except at about the rate of Rs. 5,000 per chest.

A gruesome discovery was made the other morning in Corporation Street Calcutta when a passer-by noticed a human hand lying in the roadway. The Taltollah Police were informed of the find and ascertained that a syce in Taltollah was grooming his master's horse when the animal savagely attacked and bit him on the arm. He was admitted into the hospital attached to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Corporation Street, and as it was feared that blood poisoning would set in, the man's arm was amputated. The severed limb had by mistake been thrown into the roadway by one of the hospital servants.

The coal production in Bengal during the year 1911 was 11,468,904 tons and during 1912 it rose to 13,429,566 tons an increase of 17 per cent. This, of course means, the output of Bihar and Orissa as well for when, the readjustment of Bengal's boundaries took place in the creation of the new province the more important coal-fields went over the Bihar and Orissa. For the whole of British India, the coal production advanced from 12,048,726 to 14,044,368 tons, an increase of about 2,000,000 tons roughly. It will thus be seen from the above figure what an extremely important part Bengal plays in the export of coal and it is most essential that better facilities should be afforded Calcutta for the export of this article than at present exist.

A further decrease of criminality in the United Provinces during 1912 is shown by the report on the conditions and management of the jails. It had been supposed that the high figures for 1908 were due to the famine of that year and that the progressive decreases of subsequent years simply marked a return to normal conditions ; but the rate of diminution has been accelerated and the average daily population of the jails in 1912 was the lowest recorded in 20 years. These Provinces are not being allowed to lag behind their neighbours in the matter of the treatment of juvenile offenders. The scheme for the introduction of special childrens courts and for special treatment of juveniles under arrest has taken definite shape and additions to the Bareilly Juvenile Jail are in contemplation in order to provide for the better segregation of certain classes of offenders.

THE WEATHER.

PENINSULA EXPERIENCES DRY WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The storm has disappeared from north-west India after giving only a little rain. An ill defined depression has formed over Bengal, and a few heavy falls of rain have resulted in north-east India. The weather has been nearly dry over the peninsula and the central parts of the country.

The rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the east of the United provinces ; fairly general in Upper Burma, Orissa, Gujarat and on the west coast and local in the west of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, Central India east, and the east of the Central Provinces. A few falls also have occurred in Chota Nagpur west, the Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan east, Rajputana, Mysore, south east Madras, and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Toungoo, two inches ; Diamond Island, five ; Myitkyina, one and half ; Tezpur and Gauhati, one ; Jessore and Bogra, one and a half; Dinajpur, three; Balasore two; Patna, three; Gaya, four; Benares, two; Ludhiana, three-quarters; Lahore and Lyalpur, half; Chaman, half; Mount Abu and Mercara, one ; Mangalore, three quarters and Gopalpur, one.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in north-east India.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	St G' Hos In. cts
Previously registered	62·34	62·23	60·32
Tuesday, 22nd July.....	0·17	0·13	0·12
Total.....	62·71	62·36	60·44

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
July 23.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date. 1911	Corpdg. to date. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·27	50·80	21·65	33·40

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 22nd July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 0	65 66

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rain fall. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date. In. Ct.
78	69	2 61	114 69

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (21st) ...	94·3	84·0	...	...
Jask ...	...	...	...	...
Muskat (21st) ...	93·3	86·6	...	...
Multan ...	93·4	78·0	...	5·70
Rawalpindi ...	88·4	74·8	...	6·56
Lahore ...	92·4	79·2	0·45	8·29
Sirsa ...	95·8	78·0	...	11·36
Ambala ...	94·5	76·9	0·42	18·21
Delhi ...	93·5	79·8	...	8·81
Agra ...	93·5	80·0	...	4·51
Mainpuri ...	95·3	81·6	...	4·90
Jhansi ...	92·6	75·5	...	3·21
Cawnpore ...	94·6	80·5	0·17	7·97
Allahabad ...	93·6	76·5	0·92	8·35
Jacobabad ...	93·1	81·3	...	1·08
Karachi ...	89·0	77·5	0·01	8·66
Ajmer ...	86·6	75·2	...	7·46
Jaipur ...	90·2	75·1	...	9·77
Kotah ...	93·1	77·6	0·8	4·32
Bhuj ...	85·3	71·0	0·12	19·7
Dwarka ...	81·8	81·2	...	10·67
Veraval ...	82·1	79·8	...	22·65
Rajkot ...	83·1	73·3	...	17·72
Bhavnagar Para.	90·0	76·8	...	27·61
Surat ...	87·4	76·3	0·12	26·93
Ahmedabad ...	91·1	76·7	0·10	19·10
Deesa ...	89·3	74·9	0·11	13·82
Neemuch ...	83·4	72·0	0·03	10·12
Indore ...	83·1	74·1	0·01	11·56
Jubbulpore ...	87·3	74·8	...	14·19
Saugor ...	84·8	72·1	...	12·77
Hoshangabad ...	87·1	73·9	...	13·68
Khandwa ...	85·7	72·6	...	19·11
Akola ...	90·2	72·5	...	15·69
Amraoti ...	88·3	72·8	...	18·87
Nagpur ...	89·6	75·8	...	21·02
Jhanda ...	90·5	77·0	...	25·40
Raipur ...	85·7	77·6	...	13·77
BOMBAY ...	83·9	78·4	0·02	54·82
Ratnagiri ...	85·8	79·9	0·11	53·51
Mormugao ...	85·5	75·2	0·13	63·50
Karwar ...	84·7	75·0	0·36	63·03
Malegaon ...	85·9	71·6	...	9·72
Ahmednagar ...	84·6	66·0	...	16·02
Poona ...	83·0	70·3	0·01	15·20
Sholapur ...	91·3	70·1	...	9·10
Bijapur ...	88·7	69·3	...	8·52
Belgaum ...	77·3	66·5	0·06	17·12
Aurangabad ...	84·9	66·7	...	?
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	89·4	72·7	...	21·62
Hyderabad ...	90·3	72·2	...	8·96
Mangalore ...	85·3	73·8	0·75	60·10
Calicut ...	83·3	75·1	0·07	48·43
Cochin ...	84·7	76·7	0·32	42·61
Colombo ...	85·6	78·5	...	11·19
Masulipatam ...	93·3	84·2	...	4·20
Bellary ...	94·0	74·8	...	3·04
Cuddapah ...	98·5	78·5	...	4·00
Madras ...	101·0	81·5	...	2·53
Bangalore ...	88·8	68·8	...	3·00
Coimbatore ...	87·4	72·8	...	2·81
Trichinopoly ...	100·1	80·3	...	1·23
Negapatam ...	101·7	76·2	0·11	1·15

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore has had 0·45" and Ambala 0·42". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab ; minimum temperature is also below normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·17" and Allahabad 0·92". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Maximum temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Very light but nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat; Deesa has had 0·11" Ahmedabad 0·10" and Surat 0·12". In Kathiawar Bhuj reports 0·12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general but very light rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·11" Marmugao 0·13" and Karwar 0·36". Skies are moderately clouded. The amount of moisture and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad —Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Fairly general and moderate rain has fallen in the submontane districts of the Punjab and local rain in the United Provinces. Over the rest of the reporting area rainfall has decreased considerably. Precipitation has been confined to Gujarat, Cutch and the west coast of the Peninsula and even in these areas the falls reported are with the exception of Mangalore very light.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the United Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab and possibly on the south Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 22nd July, 1913, was 29·925 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 20 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN VICTORIA.

Orbost is completely isolated by one of the largest floods in the history of the district. On Saturday and Sunday, (5th and 6th inst.) heavy rain fell over East Gippsland and on the Monaro plateau New South Wales, where four rivers converged into the Snowy River. Six inches of rain fell in 24 hours and as a result the Snowy River at Orbost rose 18 ft. above its summer level in an incredibly short time completely inundating the surrounding country from Betebolong to the sea. The maize crops have been ruined and hundreds of acres of pumpkins were swept down to the sea. A flood gate at Pumpkin Point has been swept away and many culverts and bridges have been destroyed. The Brodribb River also rose to an alarming height flooding the country east of Orbost and damage has been done all over the shire. A disastrous flood is reported on the Cann River, 50 miles east of Orbost. Boats have been out over the flooded country all day rescuing people and stock. The Orbost Shipping Company's steamer Curlip and Snowy were brought from Marlo and anchored near the town to render help if necessary. The telegraph system is in terrupted, and the mail coach service between Cunningham and Orbost and Orbost and Genoa are completely disorganised. No fatalities have been reported. So far Mr. John Russell of Betobolong, is reported to be the heaviest loser. The damage done to his farm and maize crops is stated to be well over £1,000.

"KNOTS PER HOUR ?"

Nine persons out of every ten will say that such-and-such a steamship is capable of steaming at "twenty-five knots per hour." A nautical man would simply say "twenty-five knots." Now, which is correct? The latter, of course. The mistake arises from the fact that the landsman thinks that a "knot" is just the nautical terms for a "sea mile," which is, roughly, 6,080 ft, or about one and one-eighth land or statute miles. Now, a knot is not a distance at all. It is a speed. The word "speed" combines distance and time. For instance, if we wish to speak of the speed of a train we refer to it as so many miles per hour. There is no single word in the language to express speed units so we must use two words—miles an hour.

The sailor has a language peculiar to himself, and he has invented a single word for a unit of speed. Thus a speed of one nautical mile per hour is called a "knot." Hence it is redundant to tack on another "per hour" after the word knot when the word already includes one "per hour."

Perhaps some will ask how the word "knot" originated. The explanation is simple. When a seaman wishes to ascertain the speed of his ship he does so by means of a log-line. This consists of a piece of wood called the "log" or the "log-ship," to which is attached a length of line. The line is knotted at regular intervals ; the distance between two consecutive knots bearing the same proportion to a sea mile that the time of a sand-glass used in

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 21. BOMBAY, July 22

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 7-8	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	58 2-4	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	88	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 1-16		2-16
do. 2 months' tence	27 1-4		2-16
Bar Silver in New York	58 3-4		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·47	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4	1	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 5-8	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 3-4	1-8	
do 7 day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by India and China selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Good biz done.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Quiet. Weak.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 12,0 0
Mid-Americans ... 6·72—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9 60 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 43 —02	6·35 —01	6 23 —03	6·18 —03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·13 —04	6·13 —03	6 13 —03

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·14 —04	6·15 —04	6·16 —04

New York 11 a.m., July 12·05, Oct. 11·53.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·07 Oct. 11·53.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·97 Oct. 11·54.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year...	3 100
" Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
" Exports to Continent ...	1,000
Spot Cotton	12·40 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·03—09
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·52—12
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to favourable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 7-16—1-16
Futures month of Aug. ...11·99 - 05
Futures month of Oct. ...11·59—02
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Port's— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...38+1-8
Do. Months ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ...No sellers.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...2,910,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rozario Santa Fe ... Unchanged London—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship. ...52 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs
85 p c ex ship ...53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...49+1-4
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...43 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...44 1-4unchgd.
Do Months— ...July-Aug.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 7-18-0 July-Aug.—Hull—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 5-8+3-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8 July-Aug.—Sellers—Quiet.
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 15-16d.
Copper Braziers ... £ 78 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... 6 7-8d. unchgd.
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.
ARRIVALS:—
"Beekbergen."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India(Double bags) ... 12 4 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier. New Crop fair biz.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 8 1-4
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 8 10 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 9 1 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady—Closed Weaker.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 5 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Rather easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Months of Shipments ... }

JAVA SUGAR.
New Java C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 9—July—Value.
Do. 10 7 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
New Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 10 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 10 9—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 6—July—Value.
Do. 11 5 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 7 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 11 6 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Nothing doing.

Liverpool July 21.

WOOL AUCTION.

Wool Auction opened steady to-day with a fair demand.
Amount to be offered 29,000.
Vicanere first white unquoted.
Vicanere ordinary high st 10 1-2.
Vicanere ordinary lowest 9 1-2.
Candahar first white unquoted.
Candahar ordinary highest 10.
Candahar ordinary lowest 9.
Bicanere white highest 9 1-2.
Bicanere white lowest 8.

GOAT SKIN SALES.

Opened to-day with a good demand at last sales rates.
Goat Skins Madras unchanged
" " Bombay good. } Par to 1d.
" " " ordinary. } higher.
" " offered 7,67,000.
Sheep Skins offered 8,42,000.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. [July 22nd 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
174 Bars Silver ...	3,40,500	London	Chartered Bank
101 Bars Silver ..	2,25,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Parcel Sova Gold	4,365	Trieste	Eastern Bank
Coins and rupees ..	6,614 141		
10 Boxes rupees ...	40,000	Mahomerah	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 19th & 20th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	34	40,886
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	64	76,423

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July		3 p.c.
Bank of Bom ... "	17th July	2 "
Bank of Mad. "	8th July	5 "

No. 107.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 20 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—
The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged, There is little business doing either way.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-2
Shanghai "	...197 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet at 96 13-16 for Cash and 96 3-4 for the Settlement and after declining 1-8 closes rather steadier as under. A moderate business has been done.
We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96 12	0
Settlement	... "	96 11	0
2nd "	... "	93 9	0

BULLION.—
Yesterday owing to India and China selling, the London market for bar Silver declined 3-16 both for ready and forward, the rates quoted being 27 1-16 and 27 1-4 respectively, New York was 3-8 down at 58 3-4. The local market opened at 68 7-8 ex duty for the near settlement and closes 1-16 higher as under. A small business is reported.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	63	15 0
1st Settlement	... "	68	15 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	1 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	78	5 0
1st Settlement	... "	78	5 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
GRUNING & Co. "Rain reported in Atlantic States."
WELD & Co.:—"Boll weevil doing damage in Corpus Christi (South Texas) Hot weather causing damage in Central and Western Texas. Liverpool market declined on profit taking. Weather is cooler. Some rains in Texas and Oklahma. Some long liquidation despite some buying by trade. Good spot demand continues."
MR. HABERSHAM KING: (Through Messrs. Breul and Co) "Scattered local showers have fallen in that portion of the cotton belt west of the Mississippi. While excessive at points they are nevertheless beneficial in their limited area. The remainder of the section remains dry and still needing rain. Clearing weather has set in west of the Mississippi. Indications point to clear weather east of the river. Conditions are now unfavourable west of the Mississippi."
The American markets yesterday closed irregular, New York being 9 and 12 points lower for futures, and New Orleans 5 and 2 points lower. Some showers are reported west of the Mississippi but the greater part of the section still requires rain. Further fluctuations are likely on daily weather reports. The local market opened easier, with good Broach March quoted Rs. 383-4 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 233-4. Business continues slack for forward delivery and rates close as under. Ready cotton is easier and the demand is poor.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	284	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	245	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	233	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	268	do

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	256	July
Good M. G. Coompta ...	266	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	265	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	259	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	276	do
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	240-1	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone	... Strong.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·44 +01	6·37 +01	6·23 +01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·19 +01	6·14 +01	6·14 +01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.
6·14 +01	6·15 +01	6·16 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm.

Ready	Rs. 8 3	0 B.T.
September	" 9 0	0 B.T.
May 1914	" 9 10	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 11	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 8 1	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 14	0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat	" 8 15	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	62	0 0
Yellow Higanghat	65	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	63	0 0

POPPYSEND:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 13 0 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quist but steady. We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 51 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Aug.-September ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet.

White Pesni 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 3	0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5 8	9 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 11	0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,665 x. d.
Bank of India	...	68 c. d.
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	66

MILLS.

David	...	552 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	577 1-2
Kohinoor	...	735
Manockji Petit	...	3,195
New Great Eastern	...	247 1-2
Standard	...	1,430
Swan Mill	...	297 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...		193
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		175
Bombay S N Ordy	..	247 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	22 3-4
Treacher and Co	...	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	605 c. d

TWO-DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	...	2,064 bales.
Wheat	...	23,426 cwts.
Linseed	...	24,905 "
Rapeseed	...	3,114 "
Gingellyseed	...	564 "
Poppyseed	...	1,729 "
Groundnuts	...	1,344 "
Castorseed	...	3,919 "
Rice	...	1,672 "
Myrabollams	...	48 "
Cottonseed	...	7,635 "
Mowrasseed	...	10,231 "
Gram	...	352 "
Joowar	...	3,933 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	2,221 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	...	3,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000 do
Exports to Continent	...	.....
Spot Cotton at New York	...	12·40
Future Cotton at New York August	...	12·00—9
Future Cotton at New York October	...	11·52—12
Spot closing tone	...	Quiet.
Futures closing tone	...	Quiet.

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and declined on bear pressure a liquidation and unfavorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...		12 7-16—1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug.	...	11·99— 5
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	...	11 59— 2
Future closing tone.—	...	Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 do
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	12,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	..	9·60
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·71

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug.	...	6·43—2
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·36—2
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·22—3
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·18—3
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·13—4
Dec-Jan.	...	6·14—3
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·14—3
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·14—4
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·15—4

MANCHESTER, July 21.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm fair enquiry but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange. Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties. Demand from Calcutta for Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, July 21.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn.	45 3	Done. "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.—Dunkirk	... 48	Sellers.
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp	... 42 9	"
Do. Tone of Market at close...		Quiet with
Do. Tendency of the Market—		little doing.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July—		£25-7-6
do ... Sept-Oct.—		£24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...		70,000 Qrs.
Do. River Plate exports ...		.....
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug.—Dunkirk...		66 9 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Firm.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg	48	"
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	52 6	"
Do. Yellow Gussest, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Antwerp ...	53 0	"
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ...		.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...		.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Firm.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ...		£6-18-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close..		Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.—London.		.....

LONDON, July 21.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi		Sellers.
July-Aug.—London...	38	"
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London...	37 6	"
Do. Club No. 2., July-Aug.—London ...	38	"
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London—		Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close		Steady.
Do. South Australian ... July—37 4 1-2		"
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. July-Aug.—		Nominal.
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...		Steady.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool ...July—	7 6	
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...		.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...		.....
Karachi Barley—July-Aug. London—26 4 1-2—Sellers.		

LONDON, July 21.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...August.	8 10 1-2	Sellers. "
German Beet-rot. 88 per cent. F.O. B. Hamburg. Oct-Dec	9 0	"
" Closing Tone of Market.		Very quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug....		.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—	12 5 1-4	"
German Closing Tone Market—		Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. S. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.		.....
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...	11 6 3-4	"
Do. Closing Tone of Market,		Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...		.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..		.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 3	
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...		.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..		Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...		.....

LONDON, July 21

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta ...July-"	Value. 11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan-Mch	11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July...	11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec....	10 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch...	11 3 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July...	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 6 3-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-Mch...	12 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July...	11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec...	11 8 1-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Mch...	12 1 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market ...		Quiet.
Special Feature ...		.....

LONDON, July 21.

METALS.

	£	s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	64	0 0
" Best English Selected.	69	0 0
" Brasiers	79	10 0
" Tone of Market ...	Firm.	
Hard Spelter	18	10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	190	0 0
Yellow Metal	6	7-8 to 7d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	10	12 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	15 0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2	17 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	3	17 0
Lead Pig English	20	2 6
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady.	
Silver, Spot	27	1-16
" 2 months hence ...	27	1-4
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet.	
" Special Feature ...	Tendency for lower prices.	

LONDON, July 21.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 1-16
Silver 2 Months ...	27 1-4
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	For lower prices
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...	£ 84
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 72 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 88
Sterling loan	£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Firm.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·47
New york (Demand Bills) dis	4 86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, July 21.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ...	92	Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Aug dely...	92	"
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely...	92-6	"
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot ...	Firm.	
Do. do TN Futures	Firm.	
General Tone of Market—Brisk large business doing.		

LIVERPOOL July 22.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·43	6·43
Aug.-Sept...	6·36	6·35
Sept.-Oct....	6·22	6·21
Oct.-Nov....	6·18	6·17
Nov.-Dec....	6·13	6·12
Dec-Jan....	6·14	6·13
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·14	6·13
Feb.-Mar....	6·14	6·13
Mar.-Apl ...	6·15	6·14

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1660
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68cd.
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21¼
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	325
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	123
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhanagar	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and ...	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	84 860
New Berar	500	500	40	552½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Osmri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2145
China ...	1000	1000	...	780
Chao Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1510
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	126½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	281½
Crown ...	500	500	20	800
David ...	450	250	10	552½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	577½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy o w a r d and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1490
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3195
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	247½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1480
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	297
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	508	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	680
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	42 "	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133
Central Provinces..	25		4	97c d
Gujrat Railway ...	100		4	122cd

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, disposed of the following short causes :—

A WIDOW'S CLAIM.

In the suit filed by Bai Gangabai against Shah Pasoo Parbat, Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff, while the first defendant was represented by Mr. J. Davar, the second by Mr. M. G. Mehta, and the others by Mr. P. H. Dastoor.

Mr. Captain stated that the plaintiff's husband died in August, 1909. He was a partner in the business carried on by the defendants. After her husband's death the defendants carried on the business, and agreed to pay the plaintiff her share in the profits of the firm. A sum of Rs. 69,000 was due to the widow, and instalments of this sum were paid from time to time.

Mr. Davar said that this was a vexatious suit. No notice had been given to his clients before the suit was instituted, and the plaintiff was welcome to inspect their books. A sum of Rs. 10,000 had already been paid to the widow since the suit was filed. The defendants had suffered heavy losses during the two years for which the accounts were sought by the plaintiff.

The Court referred the suit to the Commissioner to ascertain what sum was now due to the plaintiff, and also to inquire what was the share of the plaintiff in the goodwill of the business.

Mr. M. G. Mehta and Mr. Dastoor were given liberty to file their statements.

SUIT BY AN AGENT.

Surajmul Lalchand sued Thacker Govind Deoji to recover Rs. 2,784.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talayarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

It was stated that the plaintiff acted as agent to the defendant, at whose request he had purchased rapeseed, linseed, and castor-seed.

Mr. Talayarkhan said that it had come to the notice of the plaintiff that the defendant was in great monetary difficulties, and so the plaintiff had agreed to accept Rs. 825 in full settlement of his claim.

His lordship passed a decree for Rs. 825 with costs.

DECREE AGAINST A CONTRACTOR.

Vasudeo Ganesh Khare and others sued Ganesh Sakharam Bhosari for the recovery of Rs. 2,450 on account of iron and other materials, supplied for the purpose of a contract with Government.

Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the plaintiff.

His lordship, having recorded evidence, passed a decree against the defendant for Rs. 2 450 with interest at 9 per cent. and costs.

SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

Jehangir Maneckji, contractor, filed a suit against Baboo, alias, Balkrishna Narayen, for the ejectment of firewood stocked on a plot of ground belonging to the plaintiff.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. J. D. Davar defended.

Mr. Davar stated that the plaintiff purchased several plots of ground from Aishabibi and Moomtazbegam, from the estates of Mahomed Ali Roge at Chowpaty. The defendant took a plot on lease from Aishabibi for the purpose of storing firewood. About four to five thousand khandees of firewood were now standing on the plot. If fifteen carts were employed daily to shift the firewood, it would take at least a month to move it all. The suit was for ejectment, and the defendant was unable to get another plot in the neighbourhood. If the defendant occupied any other plot, he was bound to obtain a municipal licence. There were some huts near the plot, and the occupiers refused to remove during the rainy season. On these grounds counsel asked for time to shift the firewood.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that the defendant tried to clear the plot in April last but he could not do so. Now a fortnight would be sufficient for defendant to shift the firewood.

The Court ordered the defendant to vacate the plot by August 15.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Rustomji Temulji Sethna sued Cursetji Beramji Ghandhy for Rs. 5,000, paid on a promissory note. Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

It was stated that the plaintiff received the sum from the Central Bank of India, Ld., and paid it to the defendant on a promissory note. He stood security for this, and, when the defendant failed to pay it, he himself paid the money to the Bank.

The Court, having recorded the plaintiff's evidence, passed a decree as prayed for with interest and costs.

SUIT AGAINST A NAWAB.

The Shaliman Paint, Colour, and Varnish, Co., Ltd., filed a suit against Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur for the recovery of Rs. 1,836.

Mr. Weldon, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that this was a suit for plant supplied and work done in the defendant's bungalow at Colaba and Grant's Buildings. The defendent had only paid Rs. 500 to account, and plaintiff now asked for a decree for the remaining sum.

His lordship granted a decree for Rs. 1,333 with interest and costs.

A DOMESTIC DISPUTE.

Bai Aditbai, widow of Ishwarlal Gangadas, filed a suit against Nagindas Tribhowandas and Sakerlal Ramdas, and the hearing was taken up before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, while the Hon. Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Malwi and Co. represented the first defendant, and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, instructed by Messrs Motichand and Devidas, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff claimed that her husband owned certain estates, and that some Port Trust bonds were in his name. For these, she should be appointed as the legal heir, and the property should be given to her. She further asked that the defendants should be asked to keep proper accounts, and that a receiver should be appointed for the estate.

The defendants stated that Ishwarlal was a member of a joint and individual Hindu family along with the defendants. The estates, therefore, belonged to the joint family, and the plaintiff had no right to the estates.

After the arguments of counsel, the further hearing was postponed.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday disposed of a case in which Esubai, a Mahomedan woman, filed a suit against her husband, Haji Tarmahomed Haji Adam, for the maintenance of her daughter and herself.

Mr. B. J. Wadia represented the plaintiff, while the Hon. the acting Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the defendant.

It was stated that the defendant divorced her, and, therefore, the plaintiff sued him in the Criminal Court for her maintenance. That court ordered the defendant to pay her Rs. 7 a month. The plaintiff being dissatisfied with this, filed a suit in the High Court.

The Court ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff Rs. 35 a month and costs.

DISPUTE AMONG BORAH MERCHANTS.

Ambalal Pranjwandas was the plaintiff in a suit against Gulam Hussein Kikabhoy and others which was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

The Hon. the acting Advocate General, with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy, represented for the plaintiff, the first defendant appeared in person, while the second was defended by Mr. Davar, with Mr. Taraporewala, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer; the third defendant was represented by Mr. Jafferbhoy, with Mr. Moos, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

The plaintiff stated that, during 1910-11, he, from time to time, lent money to one Hooseinally Mulla Hakimji and one Mahomedally Mula Hakimji who, until lately, carried on business as general merchants in Crawford Market. The first defendant was a servant in the shop. In 1911, the plaintiff filed a suit against Huseianally and Mahomedally claiming re-payment of the sums advanced by him. By a consent-decree, Hooseinally and Mahomedally were ordered to pay Rs. 20,770, with interest. In execution of the decree, the plaintiff attached certain stock-in-trade in the shop and godowns belonging to Huseinally and Mahomedally, on November 30, 1911. The defendants then applied to raise the attachment, pleading that the stock-in-trade attached was the property of the first defendant, subject to a mortgage made by him to the second defendant in the name of Huseinally Mulla Hakimji and Bros. The second defendant alleged that he was in the possession of the said stock-in-trade as mortgage. On application, it was ordered that the attachment should be raised, unless within a month the plaintiff filed a suit against the defendants. The suit was thus filed on January 9, 1912.

The plaintiff stated that the allegation that the stock-in-trade was the property of the first defendent, subject to a mortgage in favour of the second, was false. He believed that the stock-in-trade was the property of Huseinally and Mahomedally, and denied that either of the defendants had any interest He, therefore, sued that the stock-in-trade be declared as property attachable in execution of the decree, and that neither of the defendants had any claim.

The first defendant in his statement stated that he did not know anything about the loans made by the plaintiff to Hoseinally and Mahomedally, and the latter did not carry on business in Crawford Market. He was also not a servant. The consent-decree was obtained by the plaintiffs in collusion with the defendants. He further stated that the plaintiff was not entitled to attach the property.

The second defendant stated that he used to have dealings with the first defendant, and in 1909 he took possession of all the goods for the payment of the amounts due to him on goods delivered to the first defendant on credit. He also drew "hoondis" for the first defendant. The first defendant owed him Rs. 4,700 for goods supplied and Rs. 7,800 for "hoondis" endorsed. He, therefore obtained a mortgage of the stock-in-trade from the first defendant.

The third defendant stated that he had made advances to the first defendant to carry on the business. Rs. 9,200 was found due to him, and the first defendant gave him a mortgage of the goods as security.

Further evidence having been recorded the Court rose for the day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CHARGES OF CHEATING.

The case, in which Manilal Ambalal Yajnik was charged with cheating Jaikrishna Thakore in respect of Rs. 500, was disposed of by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday.

The accused awaits his trial in a number of other cases, in each of which, it is alleged, he had cheated the complainants by false statements as to his connections and relationship with high officials and well-known Indians. In the present case, on the pretence of getting the complainant employed in a Bank, he obtained Rs. 500, which, he said, was required to be deposited there before the job could be secured.

In passing sentence upon the accused, his Worship remarked that he had wasted public time by his long and irrelevant cross-examination of witnesses. There had been two previous convictions against the accused, who was found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The charge of cheating one D. D. Billimoria in respect of Rs. 350 was next inquired into.

In this case the accused, by making false statements, had got himself appointed Bombay agent for the labour Exchange Bureau of India, Burma, and Celyon. The accused, whilst applying for the agency, had stated that he could secure orders, through his influence, to the extent of Rs. 50,000 every month that his relatives were Prime Ministers and officers in the Cutch and Baroda States, and that, through his friendship and influence with the Naval Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, he had secured the contract for one year for coaling His Majesty's ships in Bombay. He also stated that he could secure large contracts through Sir Chinubhai Madheolal and that he had made a name by having supplied certain articles at the Delhi Durbar, and he had agents in all parts of the world.

The accused, it was alleged, showed forged correspondence containing all those representations to the complainant, and asked him if he would like to be a partner. The complainant, believing the statements to be true, agreed to become a partner, and passed over to him shares in different banks to raise money on to enable the accused to proceed to Petlad, and sell his vast landed-property there to raise money to carry on the agency.

After the evidence of the complainant had been recorded, the case was adjourned for further hearing.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Ahmed Karim, an old offender, was seen by a police sepoy walking along Frere-road about one o'clock on Monday morning with something under his arm, and was arrested. He then admitted that he was carrying some bedding, worth about two rupees, and that he had taken it from a pan-shop.

He was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by Inspector Smith. The accused had seven previous convictions for theft, and the Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was ordered to report himself to the police for three years after his release from jail.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

Before Mr. G. R Khairaj, at the Mazagaon Police Court Tyebally Sultanally, a Borah dealer in paint oil-colours, etc, appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. Munchershah H. Mistry, manager of the firm of Messrs. Walter Nutter and Co., charging him with counterfeiting a trade-mark, or in the alternative making or using a false mark and selling goods with a false trade-mark.

Mr. Payne, Solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Velinker, Barrister, instructed by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, defended.

The complainant stated that he was manager of the Bombay office of Messrs. Walter Nutter and Co., who were the agents in India of Messrs. Blundull Spence and Co., Ltd., oil-colour and varnish manufacturers of London. The accused was a dealer in oils and such other articles, and was carrying on business in a shop at Mandvi, where he also had his godown. Linseed-oil, manufactured by Mess. Blundell Spence and Co. known and marked by them as "Genuine double boiled linseed oil," was largely imported into India, and had acquired an established reputation in Bombay for the last thirty-five years. Complaints had been made to him (complainant) for sometime past that a number of Bombay dealers had adopted the practice of opening capsules in the drums containing Blundell's oil and adulterating the same with an inferior oil and selling it as genuine Blundell's oil. The complainant was informed that the accused had recently adulterated some of the drums of Blundell's oil, retaining the original marks and labels thereon, and also placing on wet drums old capsules bearing the word "Blundell" so as to indicate that the drums in question contained nothing but genuine boiled oil manufactured by Blundell Spencer and Co. Out of the adulterated tins, the accused had sold some to one Gani Bava Nur Mahomed, and the latter was shipping nine of them to Bativa and four to Wanthali in Kathiawar.

The complainant had prayed for an immediate summons for the production of the thirteen tins, and the tins were accordingly produced from the Docks were they were lying.

Evidence was led to show that the tins, which were seized at the docks, were sold by the accused to two separate persons who had sent them to the docks to be shipped to Batwa and Wanthali.

The accused denied the charge, and said that he had large dealings with the firm of Messrs Walter, Nutter and Co. for nearly ten years, during which period he had no dispute whatever with any member of the firm. On account of certain disputes between him and the complainant over some dry colour contract, he stopped dealings with the complainant, So whenever he wanted Bhindell's linseed-oil he purchased the same from the bazaar from various dealers, and not through the complainant's office, the thirteen drums in question were not marked at his shop. Of them, he had purchased ten from a man named Gulamally on the same day and three were in his godown. He denied having adulterated the contents of those drums or having ever tempered with their capsules; nor was any such adulteration or tampering done with his knowledge or consent.

He submitted that it was not proved that the thirteen drums produced in court were the identical drums taken from his shop.

The case stands adjourned.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

RECREATION GROUND FOR MANDVI WARD.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Trustees considered a note by the chairman on a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, enquiring whether the Trust would reserve a portion of the Nowroji Hill Estate, scheme 29, as an open space for recreation purposes.

The general feeling among the Trustees was that a recreation-ground should not be laid out at the cost of house accommodation and the sacrifice of costly land.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla strongly urged the need for a recreation ground in the Mandvi and Bhuleshwar wards. He stated that the Mandvi ward required to be sanitarily improved as soon as possible. Plague first commenced in that locality, and it was the most congested part of the city. Even the reclaimed site on the Babulla tank had been built upon in spite of repeated appeals to reserve it as a recreation-ground. Though it was not an obligatory object, the Trust was brought into existence with the object of providing recreation grounds in the city. In the Mandvi ward children were seen playing in the public streets and risking their lives for the want of a recreation-ground. Whenever a proposal was brought forward to provide a recreation-ground in the Mandvi ward, there was some objection or other raised against it. However, they must not allow the present opportunity to pass. The plot suggested by the Municipal Commissioner was the most suitable one, and he would move the postponement of the consideration of this subject. In the meantime he proposed that the chairman should be asked to enquire of Government what they proposed to do with the site after the Oomerkhari jail was removed.

The proposal was agreed to, and the Board adjourned.

POLICE MAN RUN OVER BY ENGINE.

A police man in the G. I. P. Railway Police, named Manaji Narayan, aged 27, was crossing one of the lines at the goods-sheds at Wari Bunder, yesterday morning, at one o'clock when a light engine came up, and he was knocked down. Both his legs were cut off. He was immediately taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, but he died a few hours after admission.

TEN YEARS AGO.

A PAGE OF SERVIAN HISTORY.

In a last month's issue of "Cassell's" Mr. Newman Flower appropriately retold the story of the tragedy which startled Europe then just ten years ago. The inner history of the tragedy is one of the most daring pieces of underground conspiracy imaginable. As a matter of fact, no city in Europe was more surprised on that night of tragedy than Belgrade itself. For the work was planned and carried out by eighty-six officers of the Servian Army, who kept their secret well, who were mostly inebriated when the deed was done, and who managed to secure something over £12,000 in good Servian money for doing it.

AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The trouble began with King Milan, the father of the murdered monarch. He was the favourite of the Servian Army, because he brought about—at the behest of Russia by the way—the overthrow of the Turk in Servia. When the work was complete, and he turned to Russia for some reward, he was snubbed, whereupon he entered into a secret alliance with Austria. This was beyond Russian forgiveness, and the overthrow of the Obrenovich dynasty was aimed at. Twice was the life of King Milan attempted. On the second occasion the bullet fired at him grazed his leg and badly wounded an equerry. The would-be assassin rushed through Belgrade and dived into the River Save at the foot of the city. He was pursued and captured. It then transpired that he had been paid to make the attempt by an agent of Russia in Belgrade.

THE COUP.

Milan abdicated, and haunted Paris and Vienna in pursuit of his amours, and Alexander, young and impetuous but with all the makings of a sound statesman in him, reigned in his stead. One of his first acts was to bring about his famous coup of April, 1893. He felt that the time had arrived when he should take the reins of Government into his own hands, so he invited the heads of the Ministry to dinner at the palace. The third course was set, then Alexander rose quickly from the table and produced a revolver. "I regret," he said, "to have to tell you, gentlemen, that you must remain in the palace till the morning." Some demurred, the others thought the King had taken leave of his senses, but through the open doors they could see troops waiting wih drawn arms in the corridors. "I am dispensing with your services; I am forming a new Government," Alexander continued. He added that he would like all his guests to remain as such in the palace, but those who attempted to go would have to remain—prisoners. So was it that Alexander Obrenovich showed the iron hand beneath the velvet glove when the Balkan kingdom thought of him as nothing more than a quiet, studious youth, with no love for pleasure like his father, and who might some day prove to be a useful puppet for a people's government to handle.

It was then that Alexander met Draga Mashin. He was eighteen, and she thirty two, when she became his mistress. She was a lovely woman, who, coming from very humble folk, had married the agent of a French bank, named Mashin. He died in rather mysterious fashion—her enemies subsequently declared that she poisoned him, but it is more probable that he drank himself to death—and she was left with nothing in the world except a pittance of £2 12s. a month. It was then that Queen Nathalie, mother of Alexander, took her into her service as lady-in-waiting. Servia laughed at the youthful infactuation of the young King for the wonderful widow, but eventually, when Alexander refused to take interests in any other women, those at Court grew alarmed. King Milan, with the help of the present Emperor of Austria, endeavoured to bring about the engagement of Alexander to a well-known German princess. Alexander would have none of her. He looked no farther than the little green house in Belgrade where Draga Mashin lived, and eventually declared that he would marry her. The whole of Europe was

SPRUNG WITH CONSTERNATION.

Austria said such a match was impossible; Russia raised her hands in holy horror; Servia lost her head, and ex-King Milan, the father of the wilful young monarch, started out for Servia to endeavour to persuade his son against taking such a step. He was informed, however, that if he crossed the frontier he would be arrested, so he turned his horses round and went back, and contented himself with writing a letter to his son declaring that this marriage would bring about the downfall of the dynasty. It did, by the tragedy of June, 1903, but Milan could scarcely have foreseen this. Soon afterwards an attempt was made to kidnap Draga but it failed, and in the year 1900 the pair were married in magnificent state in Belgrade Cathedral.

Take away the setting of the throne, and the match would have been declared an ideal one. As far as the relations between the illfated couple were concerned it was ideal. Draga shaped her husband into a monarch of strength; she made him shed his wilfulness and rule with foresight. She had no thought for anyone in the world but her beloved Sasha, as she called him. She suffered untold insults for him. And the only person who had the slightest influence on the young Servian king was this woman he had chosen for himself, and who had risen from nowhere. Her brothers were laden with military honours; the youngest of them was chosen as the successor to the throne in the event of there being no issue. And gradually Servia, swayed this way and that by contending Russian and Austrian influence—Russia, who desired the overthrow of the Obrenovich dynasty, and Austria, who wanted her hand on the little Balkan kingdom—developed a bitter hatred for Alexander's consort, and the hatred broke in to flame in the army.

Anonymous letters reached the King challenging his wife's fidelity, mysterious warnings appeared in the Press, were even smuggled into the palace in document form. And at the beginning of 1903, an attempt was made to poison the King and Draga in the royal kitchen, only to be frustrated at the eleventh hour.

THE MEMORABLE 11TH OF JUNE.

Eighty-six officers had banded themselves to kill the pair, some of the conspirators actually being members of the royal household. It was an excessively hot day in Belgrade, and Draga suffered from an unaccountable depression, but Alexander, on the contrary, was in the highest spirits. Just before dinner that night, he saw his equerry-in-waiting stagger at the door. The man was very white, and Alexander caught him by the arm and asked him what was the matter. Nauomovich—the officer in question—replied that he was ill. As a matter of fact, he knew that in a few hours a band of traitors, of which he was one, was coming to the palace to kill the monarch who was so solicitous for his welfare.

Meanwhile the conspirators spread all over the town; many of them at the "Srbski Kruna," a well-known hostel in Belgrade, were waiting for the hours to pass, and slowly drinking themselves into a form of courage that would urge them to their task. And after dinner, Alexander had General Markovich brought to his room with an officer whom he was going to send to Bulgaria to press forward a scheme which had for its object the union of the Bulgarian forces with the Servian to overthrow the Turks. Indeed, the very war which has just taken place was being planned by Alexander at 10.30 that night, exactly two hours before he was assassinated.

Practically all lights were turned out in the palace at half-past eleven. A little after twelve the conspirators brought three regiments to surround the palace; one of them the famous Seventh Regiment, which was almost decimated by the Turks at the outbreak of the present war. Meanwhile, forty officers went round to the back of the palace expecting to be let in by Nauomovich, but the man was in a drunken sleep.

THERE WAS NO TIME TO LOSE.

They must blow the door down. They had no candles, so sent across the street to the house of a Dr. Gashich to procure them. In a few moments more the door was blown down with dynamite and Nauomovich was killed in his sleep, the conspirators believing that he had turned traitors.

In a maddened frenzy the assassins leapt through the palace. They encountered General Petrovich, head of the King's bodyguard, but to their questioning the handsome old officer replied that he could not tell where the King and Queen were; possibly they were hiding in the cellar, and thither they made him take them. Once in the cellar, Petrovich kicked the electric light and plunged the place in darkness, hoping by this means to gain time. A bullet in the groin was his reward.

Upstairs the rabble poured, plunging through every room, tearing down curtains, jabbing swords through hangings behind which their quarry might be hidden, firing at pictures. In the King's bedroom there was an open French novel which Draga had been reading when they were disturbed, but still no signs of the fugitives. Every moment was precious, for the loyal sections of the army, disturbed by the explosions, might arrive at any moment. In the main streets, especially in King Milan Street, which faces the palace, vast crowds, were gathering in wonder at the confusion. The conspirators were terrified maddened with drink and fear of failure. They rushed out to the new palace, and it was then that Draga made the mistake, the price of which was her life and also that of her husband.

The couple were secreted behind the double windows which are a feature of every house in Servia. And peering through the glass the frightened woman saw an officer she recognised strolling on the grass immediately below the window. She called out vehemently:

"TO THE RESCUE; THEY ARE TRYING TO KILL YOUR KING!"

Instead of coming to her succour the man turned round and fired his revolver at her, shattering the glass about her face. At the same time he summoned the other conspirators, and the maddened rabble went pouring back to the old palace and found the wounded General Petrovich trying to reach the royal apartments to warn the King. They dragged him into the room and held revolvers at his head, "Find the King!" they cried. The poor wretch was cornered at last. He went to the bedroom wall and knocked at it and cried, "It is I, your Lazar. Come out, your army wants you!"

Alexander, thinking, no doubt, that help had arrived, threw open the door which, secreted in the wall, had been hidden before.

BUT IN A MOMENT DRAGA HAD DRAWN IN FRONT OF HIM.

What do you want with me?" the King cried, and a dozen revolvers snapped their answer. They fired twenty-six bullets into the body of Draga yet still she lived, and she fell across the writhing body of her husband on the floor.

The most horrible part of the tragedy followed during the next few moments. Alexander, still alive, was dragged to the window, and, realising in some sub-conscious way that he was about to be thrown out, he grabbed at the window-frame, so that they could not release his hold till one of the ruffians hacked off his fingers with his sword. Even when he fell on the turf below he was not dead, and when they picked him up his other hand was full of turf which he had clawed up in his agony. As for the indignities heaped upon the helpless body of Draga, the story as I heard it from one who was present could never reach print.

The vengeance of these ruffians was not yet complete. They had tables brought out on to the lawn, ignoring the fact that a few yards away the bodies of their victims were lying uncovered, and there they drank the best wines they could find in the palace. It is also said that Alexander's monthly salary of four thousand pounds which he had received from the Treasury that very day was found to be missing the next morning together with the same amount which the sovereigns kept in the palace for emergencies.

Probably the bodies of the King and Queen would have lain there till the day following but for the fact that the Russian Minister, who had watched the tragedy through the blinds of his house across King Milan Street, came over and had the bodies carried into the royal kitchen. And at half-past one on the night following these two were buried in plain coffins of white wood, with a small wooden cross above them, on which is inscribed: "Alexander Obrenovich," "Draga Obrenovich." There is no word of regret, no sign of any kind that in Servia they had a friend.

Not the least interesting episode in the events of this fateful June was to be found in the manœuvres of Austria. She mobilised troops in Pansova, Semlin and Nensatz, all of them places approximate to Belgrade. Then on the day of the assassination five hundred "agents provocateurs were distributed throughout Belgrade who cried: "Attack the Austrian Embassy; it is from there that this crime has emanated." Fortunately for herself, Servia kept her head. If the people of Belgrade had attacked the Austrian Embassy, and Austrian troops had been sent into Servia to keep order.——Put the question to any good Serb, and he will tell you that the Austrian mind is quite an open book to him.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

H. ROCHEFORT'S £480 A WEEK.

At one time Henry Rochefort drew, it is said, according to the "Manchester Guardian," a larger income from journalism than any of his contemporaries. When "La Lanterye" was started it was arranged that he was to have a royalty on the sales. He wrote the whole of the paper amounting to about three columns of an English daily.

About 60,000 copies were sold of the first number, and by the time the fourth number was issued that circulation was doubled.

The result was that M. Rochefort was soon making £480 a week out of it, while it brought each of the directors £12,400 a year for doing nothing but keeping him up to the work.

There has probably been no instance, before or since, of a journalist getting so much money from so little work.

BARRIE AND BARRY.

I was talking with a lady—a resident of Putney—the other day (writes "D. B. F." in the "Daily Citizen") about a book she was reading. It was a particularly rubbishy novel, and I asked her why she did not read Barrie. "Barrie!" she replied. "Is he the man that sculls?" The only thing that can be urged in defence of this lady is that she lived at Putney.

HEADS FOR HOME.

The other morning, writes a missionary in the "Manchester Guardian," I was standing outside Strangeways Gaol awaiting a man who was expecting his discharge that day. Suddenly the gate opened, and a rough-looking fellow, evidently an ex-prisoner, emerged.

He paused for a moment and looked around, as if at a loss or to his future movements. Then he took a coin from his trouser pockets. "Heads for home, tails for H—l, guv'nor!" he said, nodding fiercely in my direction. I confess I watched the spinning coin with intense interest.

"Heads it is!" growled my companion, pulling himself together with a sudden gesture. "Well, I'll have one more try!"

And before I had a chance to say a word in reply the queer fellow was stepping out with long strides towards the city.

IF! ONLY IF!

Supposing that some of the ardent spirits who are so zealous in these present days to exercise their limbs with exercisers and by other manœuvring games were, instead, to make use of their minds for half an hour each day in thinking of only joyful things. Let them use their eyes, too, looking caressingly. Let them exercise their voices in saying "Heart of my heart," or "Oh, you little darling!" Let them cultivate pleasant and indulgent tones of voice towards not only their equals but their subordinates, so that, when Mrs. Omicron's parlourmaid's duster fails to make contact with one small portion of the hall-table, Mr. Omicron shall not, with his god-like glance, drop upon the dusty place, exclaiming, "Four women in the house," etc., but, taking the duster himself, show his complete understanding of the situation.—Arthur Pendenys, in "Books of To-day and To-morrow."

SCOTTISH BULLS.

A shepherd had lost a number of sheep. After a search they were recovered; and, on being asked where he discovered them, Donald replied that he had found "two of them by itself, one together, and the three among one 'M'Kelvie's."

Someone was describing to a Highland guide well known among mountain climbers in Scotland a very difficult ascent which had just been accomplished on a Scottish peak.

"Yess!" commented the guide, "It iss a difficult climb. It iss impossible."

"Oh, no!" replied the indignant narrator "it is not impossible, because we did it."

"Yess, yess, I understand you," returned the guide, "It iss impossible. I know it iss, pecause I had done it myself!"

His conception of the word impossible" seemed to be that it was a kind of super-superlative of difficulty—G'lasgow News"

BRAINY COUNTIES.

Genius (says a writer in a London paper) is nothing if not capricious, and one is thus not surprised that she chooses her favourites with as little regard to geography as to social rank.

On the basis of population, Scotland is only entitled to claim 10½ per cent. of the men and women of genius in the British Isles; as a matter of fact, her share is fourteen, or one-third more than it ought to be. England and Wales, which are entitled to 80 per cent, can only claim 78 while Ireland, whose share should be 9 1-2 per cent., has to be content with 6—less than two-thirds of her proper allowance.

Thus we arrive at the interesting discovery that Scotland in relation to her numbers, is the chief nursery of British genius with England and Wales second, and Ireland a bad third. In Scotland the palm for cleverness is awarded to Midlothian, with Aberdeenshire an excellent second, and Ayrshire and Lanarkshire in the third and fourth places respectively on the roster.

In England one perhaps naturally expects to find Middlesex heading the genius tripos, thus going at least some way towards justifying Dr. Johnson's boast, "I will venture to say there is more learning and science within the circumference of London than in all the rest of England." After Middlesex come the following counties, in order, as the cradles of famous men and women—Kent, Gloucestershire, Surrey, and Hampshire the southern counties thus having a marked superiority over the Midlands and the North.

Among the disappointing counties it is not a little surprising to find Yorkshire, Westmorland and Cumberland figuring conspicuously, in company with Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex—Essex, with the exception of Monmouth being the most barren of all.

If we draw a line across England from the Wash to the Bristol Channel, we find that two-thirds of English born statesmen were cradled south of this line, as also four-fifths of our poets, three quarters of our artists, and nearly the same proportion of great authors—the southern section actually claiming 68 per cent. of all English people of genius Thus we arrive at the startling conclusion that of every three English men and women famed for intellect two have been cradled in the southern half of the kingdom and only one in the North. Another conspicuous fact is that great men of science are usually born in towns away from the seacoast, and that London alone claims one in every five.

In Wales, Glamorgan and Denbigh are the counties most prolific of intellect followed by Radnorshire and Flintshire, while in Ireland, Dublin naturally takes pride of place, with a 50 per cent. superiority over county Cork, her nearest rival.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 23rd July, 1913.

A GRAVE MUNICIPAL ERROR

It was quite useless for the members of the Bombay Corporation, who voted for the recommendation of the committee on the re-vaccination question, to disguise the fact that they had deliberately encouraged an insanitary proceeding. Three years ago, the Corporation informed Government that in their opinion re-vaccination was a necessity, and asked that legislation be undertaken, which would make it compulsory. Now they have reversed that opinion. The excuse is that, after the previous decision had been reached, "several protests" against the proposal were received. Nothing, however, has been put forward to show that there is any general or violent objection to the measure, and, as we have before remarked, it is difficult to conceive any among people who have been primarily vaccinated or whose children are being primarily vaccinated. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta tells us that the peculiar domestic and social habits of the people of India require that there shall be no compulsion for re-vaccination. He does not appear to have explained how this is, or in what manner these habits of the people have changed since he was of a different opinion three years ago. Again we are told that the committee, while it still recognises the great benefits of primary vaccination, is not convinced of the complete efficacy of re-vaccination, and it hesitates to enforce the latter fog fear of stirring up a wave of feeling against the former.

We must confess we do not thoroughly appreciate the subtleties of these contentions. We are used to people, who are either vaccinationists or anti-vaccinationists; and critics, who cannot produce stronger arguments than these, seem to us to be lacking in sincerity. The Corporation, at any rate, will not be able to dispute that an absence of compulsion will mean that very little re-vaccination will be done. They may talk as much as they please of the effect of persuasion, but they must realise that, amongst such a huge population as that of Bombay, this can be but very small. Thousands of people will not be re-vaccinated, not because they have any objection to the operation, but because they are indifferent and apathetic towards it. That this should be so is a very serious matter at the present moment. It is generally admitted that small-pox is brought into Bombay, often to a large extent, by the Hajis, sometimes on setting out for the Hedjaz, and more often on returning from it. In consequence of the congestion of the pilgrim traffic in Bombay and of the increased danger of small-pox, which arises from this congestion, an attempt has been made to open Karachi as a pilgrim port. It is just, when arrangements at Karachi for the first year have proved a complete failure, that the Bombay Corporation takes this retrograde step. It may be said that Government are doing their utmost to ensure that next year's arrangements at Karachi will be satisfactory, and that there is unlikely to be any further congestion in Bombay. Unfortunately that assumption cannot be made. We have the assurance of the Protector of Pilgrims at Karachi that the reputation of Karachi as a pilgrim port has received such a blow throughout a wide area that it will be for several years before it will receive its full share of the pilgrim traffic. It was, therefore, incumbent on the Bombay authorities to take every possible precaution against small-pox, rather than to allow any regulation, which they had in view, to be relaxed.

ZANZIBAR. Now that Zanzibar again becomes part of British East Africa, its possibilities as a self-supporting island—in the commercial sense—is a matter of special interest, for no doubt, settlers will look to its produce and the profits to be made therefrom as a set-off to the unhealthiness of its climate. Cloves and cocoanuts have hitherto been the chief exports of Zanzibar and its little neighbour, Pemba, which now follows the fortunes of the larger island. Where these flourish, tended only by the hand of nature, many other economic plants might easily be cultivated by man's industry. But that, unfortunately, is almost non-existent in the islands. At the Government station of Dunga experiments showed that much might be done if a little energy were expended on growing useful plants, but the experiments proved still more conclusively that no one cared in the least about the improvement of the economic outlook. Fibre-producing plants flourish, and even overrun the islands wherever the ground is not kept cleared for cloves, and a coir and fibre industry might be established with fair hope of success. A trial-growing of rubber and cotton was disappointing, but vanilla and nutmegs took kindly to the soil and climate. As for fruit, a writer in the *Times* believes that Zanzibar and Pemba have almost unequalled facilities for its production; for, as it is, good mangoes, oranges, bananas, pine-apples, papiya, and various other fruits, grow in profusion there. But of cultivation they are innocent; if care was taken to develop the qualities of all these, the results should be very profitable. Whosoever wants the hottest chillies in the world gets them in Zanzibar, and the original inhabitants of the west of the island at one time grew them in abundance. Now they rather neglect chillies as the handling of the plant has been found to cause irritation to the eyes and skin, a very reasonable objection to its cultivation.

Cinnamon and cocoa can be grown as the Government experimental station proved. But the cocoanut and the clove plant seem to satisfy the requirements of the people. Cloves have been grown by them since 1818, and became such a favorite crop that rice and cocoanuts were almost neglected. Cloves to the value of £300,000—90 per cent. of the world's output—are exported annually from Zanzibar and Pemba, and pay an export duty of 25 per cent. The market price for cloves is rising steadily. Burton, many years ago, advised the inhabitants to supplant cloves with sugar as had been done in the Mauritius; but the Zanzibar Arabs would not listen. They stuck to their spice. Even the furious hurricane of 1872, which "cut-off every clove and cocoa-nut tree" did not dismay them; nor the small-pox which devastated the islands in 1898, though it decimated the population. They persevered in concentrating such energies and agricultural talents as they possessed on cloves. But the abolition of the legal status of slavery in 1897 brought the Arab cultivators into considerable difficulties in which they are still immersed, their clove-farms being for the most part mortgaged to Indians. The cocoanut palm, the other string to the Zanzibar bow, gives no trouble whatever; it bears in its eighth year, and goes on nutting for 60 or 70 years. The copra, though only dried by sun or smoke in the most primitive way, is better than that from most other countries, and there is a regular and considerable export trade in it. When Europeans began to seek their fortune in Zanzibar, they had to reckon with a most unhealthy climate, with little or no communications, and with a serious scarcity of labour. But now that sanitation has been introduced and roads have been made, the European planter can supervise his work in the interior and dwell on the coast himself. Unfortunately the labour problem is still unsolved. It remains to be seen what encouragement the Colonial Office will give to settlers, who have the enterprise to try what initiative and energy—two qualities hitherto lacking in the Arabs of the Islands—will do for Zanzibar and Pemba.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY. THE publication by the Secretaries of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co. of the estimated stocks of cotton at Colaba on the 30th June each year is always looked forward to with expectancy, and the statement issued on the 21st instant is as interesting as former ones. The number of bales unsold on that date was 493,427, and the number sold but not delivered 168,447, making a total stock of 661,874 bales. Our estimate of the total stock in all hands, including mills, about the end of June was 780,000 bales, and we may take it that out of the sold and undelivered stock above given at least 100,000 bales were on account of mills. The approximate stock in the hands of mills (i. e. mills in the Island of Bombay) on the 30th June would, therefore, be about 220,000 bales or say (calculating a mill consumption of 20,000 bales a week.) sufficient to last the whole of the mills for eleven weeks. It is impossible, however, to verify this estimate. Last year according to the annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the mill consumption was 1,078,000 bales, and we may reckon that the consumption this year will not be less. The difficulty in estimating the stock of cotton in all hands in Bombay is always in the estimate of the mill consumption. Were it possible to obtain an estimate of the stock in the hands of mills on the 30th June each year, this difficulty would be overcome and a reliable basis for future estimates during the year would be obtained. Mill agents, however, are, as a rule, averse to giving information regarding their stocks; but, if a representative body, such as the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, could persuade the mills to furnish them with information in the same way that Jetha holders and merchants now furnish particulars of the stocks at Colaba to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and Bombay Cotton Exchange, a statement of the estimated mill stocks could be published at the same time as the estimated Colaba stock, and thus an estimate of stocks in all hands could be ascertained annually. There should be no more difficulty in the figures being obtained by the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association than there is in the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co. getting the Colaba totals. It would be quite unnecessary and undesirable to publish the names of the mills. The stock of different descriptions would be sufficient, and the tabulation would be the same as for the Colaba stocks. We trust this matter will have the attention of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association, and that an endeavour will be made to ascertain and publish annually an estimate of the stock of cotton in the hands of mills on 30th June, so as to assimilate it with the Colaba stock, as this information would be of considerable value to all interested in the cotton trade.

POWERS IN A QUANDARY. THAT Turkey would intervene while her former conquerors were fighting among themselves we have all along expected. It was only natural, for the temptation to try and recover some of her lost territory was obviously too great. The only question was how far would she go in flouting the Powers and disregarding the London Treaty of Peace. Taking the boldest course, she has seized Adrianople, and the problem before the Powers is to force the Porte to observe her treaty obligations and to evacuate the improperly seized territory without stirring up trouble among themselves by the choice of means by which that pressure is to be applied. The Turkish reasons for the latest move are indeed fantastic. In the first place, if the Enos-Midia line is to include Adrianople where is its flexibility to end? And as for making the Bulgarian atrocities a plea for settling the question otherwise than through diplomatic channels, the idea is too absurd to need consideration; in the matter of atrocities all the Balkan states are tarred with the same brush. Up to the time of writing we have had no news with reference to the despatch of the three British warships and four destroyers. They were clearly sent in view of the threatened trouble and probably as a show of force to prevent any further eventualities. But it is not likely that they were sent as representing any collective action by the Powers, hence the silence as to their movements; for, as we have already pointed out, the whole difficulty of the question is the danger that any hasty and individual effort at a Balkan settlement would create a storm in Europe. But though the whole situation is wrapped up in such a maze of complications, it is very possible, as Mr. Asquith indicated in his speech at Birmingham, that peace is near, for it is obvious that further encroachments by Rumania, Turkey, and Servia, would be made in vain and would not be tolerated, and that Bulgaria has suffered sufficiently.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL. FROM the report of the Hon'ble Mr. Hill's speech on the subject of the future administration of St. George's Hospital we gather that the "special meeting held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce" was a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber and the "gentlemen they had invited to be present." Elsewhere we find that the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong presided, but when the meeting was held we are unable to say, or who was present beyond the Rev. Canon Barham, and Messrs. Reed, Chrystal, Froom, Savile and Graham. There may have been others—equally representative men—but from whom they received their mandate to express the opinion of Bombay we know not. Canon Barham's utterances were worthy of consideration, for as a constant visitor he cannot but have gained some insight into the working of the institution; but the twenty or thirty words, with which Mr. Froom is credited, seem to us to convey accurately the view of the public likely to make use of the hospital—the medical staff should be strengthened and the value of the nursing home will be extremely small. These opinions we find are widely held and there are those who go further and declare the latter scheme to be still-born. However, Mr. Hill reiterated the decision of Government and ventured to hope that it would be generally admitted that, in the arrangements now devised, the Government had made a fair and reasonable provision for paying patients who want the comforts of a nursing home, and that, in the staff of the hospital, the Government were making the fullest provision compatible with the circumstances for the treatment of the less well-to-do classes, while maintaining the original objects for which the hospital was established. The "special meeting at the Chamber of Commerce" seemed to be satisfied, though it really learnt nothing more than it might have from a careful perusal of the Press Note issued three weeks ago.

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON, Governor of Bombay, has intimated that he is pleased to become the Patron of the Bombay Presidency Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of July 21.

IT is understood that Mr. B. K. Finnimore, Secretary, Public Works Department, Bengal, will relieve Mr. C. H. Bompas of his duties as President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, when the latter goes on leave.

LIEUT.-COL. H. D. Watson, C. I. E., M. V. O., Commandant, 2nd Batt. 9th Gurkhas, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 4.

ENGLAND'S FASTEST SPRINTER.

When professional foot-racing was popular, England had some wonderful sprinters of whom H. Hutchens, W. Harper, and H. Gent were shining example. In the amateur world, however, our best (of whom C. A. Bradley and A. R. Donner deserve first mention) fell short of the marvels of America and South Africa. C. J. Wefers and R. F. Walker both put up records which prove their right to be classed with the wonders of the world, so far as sprinting goes. If their records are not so good as some of the professional bests, it is just as well to remember that they are more authentic. There is (and never was) an association to inquire into and pass professional records, and whilst there is no reason to doubt some of them, we are asked to accept many on trust. To hark back a moment, England now possesses an amateur sprinter who may well be classed with A. Duffey, B. J. Wefers and R.F. Walker; reference, of course, is made to W. A. Applegarth whose record-breaking performances last Saturday and Monday stamp him as a wonder. He was born in Yorkshire but learnt his running in London where he resides. He is a dapper little fellow, built on similar lines to Walker, but a bit taller than Duffey. The three athletes named rather upset the idea that big men are best for sprinting, though Wefers, Hutchens and Harper offer the other contrast.

Applegarth took part in the 100 yards Territorial championship at Cardiff on Saturday, winning by 6 yards in 9 4-5secs. No English amateur has ever done such time before and he may yet equal Duffey's world's best of 9 3-5secs. Applegarth went one better still later in the day by running 150 yards in 14 2-5secs., so beating the record of 14 3-5secs., which R. F. Walker of South Africa created at Glasgow in 1909.

Two days later, Applegarth attacked the 220 yards record on a straight grass course at Keltering, the time being returned as 21 2-5secs. This is easily a British record though one-fifth of a second worse than the wonderful time put up by B. J. Wefers when winning the inter-collegiate championship in 1896.

Applegarth has certainly improved since the last Olympic Games, and at the present time would probably stand an excellent chance against the best men of America at 220 yards. One factor in his record-breaking is the spell of hot weather we have had, but which shows signs of breaking.

SWEDEN vs. LONDON.

The Swedish team which opposed the London A. C. on Saturday had an easy task, the home club being poorly represented. The visitors were seen to particular advantage in the field events, C. Harlem's pole vault of 12 ft. 6 1-2 inches being exceptional, and a new British record. J. Zander's mile in 4 mins. 23 3-5 secs. was another fine win, the visitors accounting for 9 of the 13 events. The best wins for the London club were W. A. Stewart's 100 yards in 10 secs (with the wind) and E. W. Haley's 49 4-5 secs in the quarter.

BOXING.

Watching the contest between Wells and Mahoney at the National Sporting Club on Monday, one could not help but wish the former had the latter's power of taking punishment, or the Irishman had the science of Wells. The opening round showed Wells to be painfully nervous, but he gradually gained confidence and was always piling up points. His blows lacked power however, and for six or seven rounds he made no impression on Mahoney. In the eighth, however, change came over the scene, Wells apparently finding a little aggressiveness. From that stage he often had Mahoney in great distress, but though he landed many right swings to the jaw, he failed to knock out his rival until the thirteenth. The pounding Mahoney had received by now, had naturally sapped his strength and he knocked half through the ropes. There he lay for six seconds, and then rolled on to his back into the ring. He could not get up, however, and was fairly daized. When it became known that his left jaw bone was broken (probably in the eighth round), which made it necessary for him to go to the hospital, admiration for his pluck increased.

Although Wells won, the writer cannot concede that he is even as good as when he beat Hague. Possibly he is stale and overtrained. He looked it, for there was no tone in his movements or "devil" in his blows. He improved after the eighth round, the knowledge that his rival was in difficulties stimulating him.

Possibly different methods of training might effect an improvement, but Wells certainly lacked that aggressiveness and power on Monday which a real champion must have.

He ought to drop the topping business and learn to hit hard. One solid punch, with his mind and weight behind it, would have done more good than a dozen of the flicks.

CRICKET.

A feature of the cricket this week has been the fine form of Oxford and Cambridge batsmen G. R. R. Colman (127), I.P.F. Campbell (120), and W.G.K. Boswell (101 not out) did best for Oxford against Sussex. It was a good response for Boswell (193) and Lieut. C. H. Abercrombie of Rugby fame had given Sussex a good start. The sailor's 126 was a fine effort, as he was making a first appearance in county cricket.

The Cambridge total of 609 for 8 wickets against the M. C. C. is the highest of the season. R. B. Lagden (125) and E. L. Kidd (150) were top scorers, the club bowlers having a bad time.

Another feature this week was the defeat of Kent by Notts. This is the second reverse, but the Hop county still leads for the championship. The defeat at Nottingham was mainly due to splendid bowling, Alletson taking 2 wickets for 6 runs, and 4 for 37. Gunn (J) also played a nice innings of 92 for the winners, his being the top score of the match.

POLO.

A fine struggle was seen in the final of the Champion Cup at Hurlingham. The Duke of Penaranda scored the opening goal for the Quidnuncs and Lord Dalmeny soon equalised for Woodpeckers. The Duke of Penaranda gave his side the lead again after the Woodpeckers had led at 4-3 in the third period. Lord Dalmeny was hurt soon after, but was able to resume. There was a fine struggle for the deciding goal, and at length Capt F. W. Barrett hit one which enabled Quidnuncs to win by 5 goals to 4. The winners were represented by the Duke of Penaranda, Capt E. W. Palmes, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson and Capt. F. W. Barrett, whilst the Woodpeckers were Capt. H. Wilson, Lord Dalmeny, Capt. H. Lloyd and Lord Rocksavage.

GOLF.

The American players were no match for the Frenchmen in the Singles and Foursomes matches at La Boulie this week. Massey and Teller beat McDermott and Macnamara by 3 up and 2 to play in the 36 holes Foursome; and the other match, in which Gassiat and Lafitte opposed Smith and Brach, had a like result. The singles also all ended in favour of the home men. Macnamara made the best showing being defeated by 2 and 1 against Massey.

SWIMMING.

Germany and Sweden showed up well at the Royal Life Saving Gala. The opening stage of the King's Cup competition was decided at the Highgate Ponds, when the men had to swim 440 yards, rescuing a subject at the 400 yards mark. The competitors used to be compelled to swim in ordinary clothes, but this condition has been done away with, which robs the contest of some of its reality. Otto Schiele of Germany was easily the best and he finished his task in 6mins. 47 2-5secs., W. Morris (holder) being second best.

The latter showed to better advantage in the second test. This was over 150 yards, breast-stroke (rescuing the subject at 125 yards) at the Bath Club on Monday. Morris and G. Innocent each did the same time, whilst Schiele was third counting up the points on a system of 15 for first, 10 for second, and 8 for third; this gave the German the cup with 23, Morris 22½, and Innocent 18½ coming next.

Schiele also won a 110 yards back-stroke race, whilst Swedes were well to the fore in the National Graceful Diving Championship. H. J. Johansson was first and J. Jonsson second with another Swede fourth. Miss Belle White of Ilford came to the rescue in the corresponding event for ladies. She was third at the Olympic games, when premier award went to Miss Gota Johansson. There was a high wind blowing at Highgate and this favoured Miss White, who is grandly proportioned. The Swedish girl is much smaller and lighter and found it more difficult to maintain correct poise in diving from the highest platform. The result was a reversal of the Stockholm placings, White, Johansson and Miss Lisa Regnall (Sweden) being the order.

ROWING.

The feature of yesterday's racing at Henley Regatta was the beat between Leander and the Argonaut eight of Canada in the Grand Challenge Cup. Although putting a slower stroke, the Englishmen quickly established a lead, and in spite of the Canadians' fine spurt at the mile post, won by 1 1-4 lengths in 6mins. 5½secs., which equals the record by Leander (1891) and New College (1897). It was highly creditable to the Canadians that they did so well, for whilst they represent one club, Leander represents the cream of 'Varsity oarsmen. Bad steering spoilt Argonaut's chance in the Stewards' Cup for fours. They twice ran into the piles, and their rivals Maintzer Ruder Vercin (Germany) won easily. Canada's last chance went when C. W. Wise, who only weighs 14½lbs., beat E. B. Butler (Argonaut) in the fourth heat of the Diamond Sculls. The winner was completely used up at the finished, Butler supporting him until assistance was forthcoming. It was a splendid exhibition of determination. Butler was quite fresh in comparison and if he had possessed the same ability to punish himself the positions would have been reversed.

LAWN TENNIS.

The international entry for the All England lawn tennis championship meeting at Wimbledon this week, made the venture particularly interesting, the attendance beating all records. J. C. Parke, (Ireland); M. McLoughlin, (America); S. N. Daust, (Australia); and O. Krenzer, (Germany); were the semi-finalists for the singles, and the preliminaries had prepared the critics for the success of McLoughlin. He soon became a big favourite, not only for his brilliant form, but also because of his unaffected and genial manner. He was one of the guest at the All-England Club dinner, when A. W. Gore paid him a high compliment, saying he had never seen finer tennis than given by McLoughlin against Roper Barrett.

It was the semi-final between Parke and McLoughlin, which created most interest, the former having beaten Norman Brooks of Australia last year, and A. F. Wilding (holder of the championship) earlier in the present season. The ease with which McLoughlin defeated Parke (6-4, 7-5, 6-4) was astonishing, and the critics declare that his service is the most difficult in the world.

They are unable to place him, that is to say, they are wondering if he is equal to H. L. Doherty at his best, or better than Norman Brooks. The latter expects to visit England next year and no doubt he will try to regain his best form. Doust surprised every one by his easy success against Kreuzer (6-3, 6-2, 6-3) and he made a plucky effort against Mc Loughten in the final. He had to acknowlege defeat (6-3, 6-4, 7-5) but he was a trier and actually led at 4-1 in the third set.

The success of F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth over J. C. Parke and A. E. Beamish in the final of the double was the chief event yesterday. The German pair were at a better understanding than their rivals and in the Beamish right off his game, the visitors qualified to meet Roper Barrett and G. P. Dixon in the challenge roundd.

An accident to Mrs. Larcombe: she was struck in the eye with a ball compelled her to withdraw from the mixed double, which went to Hope Crisp and Mrs. Tuckey. She was also compelled to scratch for the ladies championship (singles) of which she was the holder, and Mrs. Lambert Chambers takes the honour.

The meeting of Wilding and Mc Loughlin in the challenge round of the singles to-day produced wonderful tennis. The holder had found out the Americans weak spot, and continually served the ball to his feet. The challenger also lost some of his confidence when he recognised he had a tough proposition to tackle.

Wilding won the opening set at 8-6, though he only gained the lead at 6-5.

(Continued on page 8.)

DECISION OF THE POWERS.

TO BE GIVEN IN TWO DAYS.

MR. ASQUITH EXPECTS AN ARMISTICE.

BULGARS SEEK PEACE.

The decision of the Powers as to the action to be taken in regard to Turkey is expected to be issued on the 24th inst. In the meantime the Turks report successes against the Bulgarian Army. The Greeks say that this army is within 30 miles of the Bulgarian frontier.

Mr. Asquith has stated that he expects an armistice and speedy terms of settlement. If, however, Turkey persists in her defiance, she must look for the raising of questions, which will be to her disadvantage.

Bulgaria is reported from Bukharest to be suing Rumania for peace.

The population of Adrianople is seeking refuge in Bulgaria.

THE POWERS' QUANDARY.

TURKEY INVOLVING HERSELF IN RISKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that the latest information regarding Turkey was occupying the attention of the Powers. He could not state what action they might agree to take.

Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Asquith said the Powers had been doing their utmost to bring the disputants in the Balkans to a peaceful conference. He believed that the meeting at Nish must result in an immediate armistice and speedy terms of settlement. In regard to the latter, however, in view of what had happened the Powers must preserve their own judgment.

Mr. Asquith added that, if Turkey were ill-advised enough to defy the Treaty of London, she must be prepared for the bringing up of questions, which it is in no way to her interest to bring into the debate.

DECISION IN TWO DAYS.

BULGARIA APPEALS TO THE KAISER.

LONDON, July 22.

The Conference of Ambassadors here yesterday discussed at length the Turkish advance, and the necessity for the belligerents to come to an early arrangement.

The Conference was unanimously of opinion that the attempt of Turkey to effect a revision of the decisions of the Powers on the subject of the frontier is absolutely inadmissible.

The Ambassadors expect instructions on the 24th instant from their Governments with regard to the action to be taken in Constantinople.

It transpires that King Ferdinand has telegraphed to the German Emperor appealing to His Majesty on the subject of the Rumanian advance. The nature of the Kaiser's reply is not known.

BUKHAREST, July 21.

M. Ghenadieff, the new Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has sent a long telegram to the Rumanian Government, which King Ferdinand has endorsed by a telegram to King Charles, suing for peace and offering to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate anywhere that Rumania chooses. While the negotiations for an armistice will take place at Nish, peace preliminaries will probably be signed at Bukharest.

REFUGEES FROM ADRIANOPLE.

SOFIA, July 21.

The civil authorities and the population of Adrianople are fleeing into Bulgaria.

It is reported that Enver Bey commands the Turkish troops at Adrianople.

Thousands of refugees, mostly women and children, have arrived here from various parts, and seventy thousand more are on the way here.

LONDON, July 22.

Telegraphic communication between Bulgaria and Europe, which was interrupted by the Rumanian advance, has now been re-opened. Consequently, there is a flood of despatches from Sofia, for the most part official accounts of alleged atrocities committed by the Servians, Greeks, and Bashi Bazouks.

PROGRESS OF HOSTILITIES.

REPORTED SUCCESSES OF TURKISH TROOPS.

LONDON, July 22.

Despatches from Athens state that the Greeks are only thirty miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

Official Turkish despatches yesterday evening state that the Bulgarians opposed the Turkish occupation at various strategic points, compelling the Turks to give battle, with the result that the Turks captured Kuleli Burgas, Lule Burgas, the Ergene Bridge, and Babaeski, taking 136 prisoners.

VATICAN SWISS GUARD.

DISARMED IN VIEW OF SERIOUS INSUBORDINATION.

ROME, July 21.

The Swiss Guard at the Vatican has lately been displaying insubordination, and has formulated a list of grievances.

It demands the dismissal of the commander, permission to frequent wine-shops, and the abolition of drill and gymnastics.

ROME, July 22.

The Swiss Guard has been disarmed for fear of further serious acts of insubordination.

A SOCIAL EVIL.

STRICT INQUIRY NEEDED.

APPEAL BY 30 LEADING DOCTORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 22.

The newspapers publishan appeal, signed by thirty leading medical men, for a Royal Commission to investigate and recommend steps to combat venereal disease, in connection with which there has always been a conspiracy of silence, and of the worst forms of which there are forty thousand new cases every year in London, and one hundred and thirty thousand in the United Kingdom.

The appeal emphasises the danger to innocent people, and declares that the experience of the Royal Army Medical Corps during thelast few years has shown that an enormous reduction of venereal disease can be produced by systematic effort but organized effort, it says, is impracticable until the public conscience is aroused.

MRS. PANKHURST.

REPORTED RE-ARREST AT A MEETING.

LONDON, July 21.

Mrs. Pankhurst was re-arrested to-day, while going on to the platform of a Suffragette meeting at the Pavilion. The incident caused an uproar in the hall, the women crying "Murderers" and "Assassins."

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

BARRY RETAINS HIS TITLE.

LONDON, July 21.

Barry, the holder, and Pearce, of Australia, met to-day to contest the World's Sculling Championship, between Putney and Mortlake.

Barry won easily by two lengths.

The time was 24 minutes, 9 2-5 seconds.

[Barry has had two previous victories, both during last year, when he beat first the previous holder, E. Arnst, and later E. Durnan.]

DUTCH CABINET CRISIS.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The Socialists, to whom Dr. Bos offered portfolios in the new Cabinet, have declined to accept them, the Socialist Executive rejecting the proposal by 13 votes to 8.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

FOOCHOW, July 22.

The Province of Fukien has declared its independence.

GENERAL YOUNGHUSBAND.

LONDON, July 22.

The King to-day received Major-General George Younghusband and invested him with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

[The distinction conferred on Major-General Younghusband is a well-merited tribute to the zeal and energy which have characterised this officer's brilliant career since his admission into the army thirty-five years ago. In 1878, the year in which he entered the army, he was called upon to take part in the Afghan War, when he was awarded a medal and clasp. In 1885, in the Soudon, he again distinguished himself, and was awarded a medal with two clasps and the Khedive's Star. Serving on the North-West Frontier of India in the same year, he was mentioned in despatches, and in the following year obtained another medal with clasp in connection with the Burma War. He next distinguished himself when serving with the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, when he was again mentioned in despatches, received the brevet of Major, and was awarded a medal with clasp. For service in the campaign in the Philippines in connection with the Spanish-American War, in 1898, he also received a medal. In the South African War, he was seriously wounded, and was mentioned in despatches. He received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, was created a Companion of the Bath, and received the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. He also received a medal with clasp for taking part in the Mohmand expedition in the N.-W. Frontier of India.]

CRISIS IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, July, 22.

Alarming reports have been received here in connection with an impending crisis in Mexico.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 22.

The death is announced of Sir Ralph Knox.

[The Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Henry Knox, P. C., K. C. B., V. D, was born on April 21, 1836. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the War Office in 1856, and served as Accountant-General there from 1882 to 1897. In the latter year he was appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, and served in that capacity till 1901. In 1896 he acted as a member of the committee, which worked out Lord Cardwell's Army reform, and of the Royal Commissions on Indian Financial Relations, 1896; Civil Service Superannuations 1902; and Militia and Volunteers, 1903.]

THE NEW DELHI.

ATTITUDE OF THE P. W. D.

INDIGENOUS ART TO BE ENCOURAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. Oertel, Superintending Engineer, Allahabad, lecturing before the East India Association, showed that it was a mistake to regard the Public Works Department as a great opponent of indigenous art and architecture. It was his own conviction that Indian architecture was the most suited to the needs of India, and was bound finally to prevail over all imported styles, whether they helped on the process or not. It was not necessarily more costly than imported styles, and it was adaptable to all modern needs. He earnestly hoped that this unrivalled opportunity of encouraging Indian art at Delhi would be taken advantage of to the fullest extent. He trusted that Messrs. Lutyens and Baker would spend their time studying Indian architecture on the spot at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, and recognise that, however suitable was the Palladian style for Calcutta, and the Gothic for Bombay, neither style was suitable for Delhi, in the heart of India and full of its most sacred traditions.

Mr. Lanchester said that the position of the English architect in India ought to be, to a large extent, the position of his own English client at home, stating his requirements and leaving Indian workers to carry them out in the main in their own style and way.

Sir Louis Dane said he knew personally that Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker were carefully studying Indian decorative work with a view to its incorporation in Delhi. They would certainly avail themselves of the services of Indian master-builders and eminent members of the Public Works Department like Mr. Oertel.

AN INSIDIOUS DISEASE.

GREAT EFFECT ON INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Dr. Wickliffe Rose, who is in charge of the anæmia, or hook-worm, department of the Rockefeller Foundation, is proceeding to England shortly to make plans for the widening of his investigations. He will also go to India to co-operate with the British physicians studying hook-worm there, as part of the scheme of the Rockefeller board to make a scientific study of this disease throughout the world.

It is believed that the industrial efficiency of India alone might be improved 50 per cent., if the Board's investigations could lead to the subduing of hook-worm.

NEW EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY.

66 ELECTED AND 17 NOMINATED MEMBERS.

CAIRO, July 21.

The New Legislative Assembly, representing the fusion of the former Assembly and Council, will consist of the Ministers, and sixty-six elected and seventeen nominated members, the latter including representatives of mercantile, racial, and professional interests. The Assembly will initiate legislation, except such as concerns constitutional laws, and the mandate for elected and nominated members will be for six years, one-third retiring every two years.

The preamble to the decree promulgating the above invites the loyal co-operation of all classes with a view to the calm, thoughtful development of a system of Government, which, without being a servile imitation of Western methods, will be capable of furthering the prosperity of the Egyptian people.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

SIXTY MILLIONS NEEDED TO COMPLETE IT.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Birrell introduced the Irish Land Purchase Bill. He announced that the purchase was two-thirds accomplished, but sixty millions was required to complete it, with an additional million for labourers' cottages. There would be no further public issue of land stock, except for pending agreements, amounting to twenty-four millions. The National Debt Commissioners would finance the remainder.

WELSH CHURCH BILL.

OPPOSITION DEMAND A REFERENDUM.

LONDON, July 21.

In the Upper House Lord Salisbury, on behalf of the Opposition, moved that the House decline to proceed with the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country by means of a referendum.

Lord Haldane maintained that the Bill was righteous, and its policy a true one.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 21.

Replying to Captain Clive, Mr. Montagu said that after considering the memorials submitted to it, the Government of India had come to the conclusion that the Military Accounts Department had no grounds for discontent as regards salaries and prospects, but the Assistant Military Accounts Department was suffering from exceptionally slow promotion. The Government of India was considering what means could be adopted to relieve this, but had not yet framed any definite scheme.

A UNITED STATES PROTECTORATE.

NEW PROPOSAL FOR NICARAGUA.

EXTENSION OF THE CANAL POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Mr. Bryan, who has hitherto been regarded as the apostle of the policy of non-interference, has surprised the Senate by presenting a revised draft of the treaty with Nicaragua, with additional provisions practically establishing an American protectorate similar to that over Cuba.

Under the treaty, in its original form, the United States agreed to pay three million dollars for the exclusive right to build an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

An informal poll of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate indicates that the proposed treaty with Nicaragua will be endorsed with a safe margin.

It is stated that the underlying purpose of the Government is to secure the concession of the canal route. It is not intended to lay down a general policy for all Central America.

The Republican politician, Senator Borah, an opponent of the Government's policy, says it means the hoisting of the American flag all the way to Panama, and the complete domination by the United States of everything from Washington to the Canal.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

HOW SEDITIOUS LEAFLETS WERE INTERCEPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 22.

At the hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case to-day, the principal of the S. M. College and a headmaster said that seditious leaflets were pasted on the walls of their institutions on several occasions.

Mr. Webb, Additional Superintendent of Police, Barisal, deposed that a postal packet addressed to one of the accused was intercepted, and was found to contain eighty copies of a seditious leaflet entitled *Swadhin Bharat*. Several copies of the leaflet were distributed in the town of Barisal and in the interior. Many houses in Barisal were searched. At the Bengal Boarding-House, some men were arrested on suspicion in connection with the Birangal dacoity. A letter was brought to the witness from which it appeared that the life of the approver, Rajani Das, was in danger, and it was decided to place Rajani in custody. From one packet addressed to Devendra Ghose, three books, viz., *Tilak's Life*, *Tilak's Trial*, and *Message of the East*, were seized.

The postmaster of Barisal, examined, produced orders from the magistrate to retain letters addressed to Chandi Charan Bose and two others.

The Court then rose for the day, and inspected the sites of the Bengal Boarding House and Chandi Bose's coal-depot.

NEPAL EXTRADITION CASE.

MAGISTRATE'S RULING SET ASIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Imam and Chapman delivered judgment in an extradition case, which came up before them on a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Durbhanga, recommending a reversal of the order of the Magistrate of Madhubani, directing two persons to be surrendered to the Nepal Government, to stand their trial there on a charge of murder following the rulings in the Bombay and Punjab courts. Their lordships set aside the order of the Magistrate, as it was passed without jurisdiction.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN CAWNPORE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

The trial of Mr. Jones of Messrs. Baker Anson and Co., Cawnpore, for criminal breach of trust, was continued to-day at the Allahabad High Court.

Pir Baksh, cross-examined by Mr. Alston, stated that, whatever he told the Executive Engineer, Mr. Bilcher, about the instalments, etc., was untrue and was said at the instigation of the accused. The witness did not get any receipt for the balance of the money paid to the accused. He remembered the agreement which was drawn up, in which the terms were that Rs 1,200 was to be stated as the price of the trees and the Government was to be sued. If the witness won, Rs. 2,000 which had been deposited with his counsel, would be returned to Mr. Jones.

Rahim Baksh, the next witness, said that he was a dealer in wood, and was present at the auction when the trees were sold to Pir Baksh for Rs 4,755. Pir Baksh paid down Rs 1,100, and the balance afterwards. He knew that the agreement referred to was drawn up.

Mr Wazir, District Engineer, Cawnpore, was the next witness. He deposed that the trees were sold by the accused's firms under his orders.

The accused informed him that Rs 1,200 was offered which he accepted and the money was paid in. The witness then heard of Pir Baksh's claim and corresponded with the accused demanding an explanation. He reported the matter to the Executive Engineer. The accused wrote to him that Rs. 1,200 wae the correct amout

CEREMONIAL SATI.

WIDOW BURNED ON HUSBAND'S PYRE.

SENTENCE ON FIVE PERSONS CONCERNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

A strange case of "Sati" is reported from the Mainpuri district, in connection with which proceedings have been taken against five persons for the abetment of suicide.

It is alleged that, at the funeral of one Ram Lal, a Brahmin, his wife, Mussamat Sai Devi, ascended the pyre, and was burnt to death. It is alleged that the woman's death was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

Some of the villagers, it is asserted, sent word to the thana of the fact that a "sati" was being contemplated, but by the time the message reached the police the affair had taken place.

One of the men implicated was the uncle of the deceased woman. He is said to be a man of some education, and to have read the "Ramayana."

LATER.

The Sessions Judge of Manipur has convicted all the five accused. The sentenced two to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the others to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each. An appeal against the conviction has just been filed in the High Court.

SIEGE OF SAMAIL.

SULTAN OF MUSCAT RAISES RELIEF FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

It is reported from Muscat, that the Sultan has gone to Sib, a town on the coast twenty miles to the north, where he will organise an expeditionary force. His object is to raise the siege of Samail, where his son is surrounded by the rebels.

INDIGNANT LAWYERS.

ALLEGED CRITICISM IN RECENT BOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

A meeting of the vakils of the High Court of Calcutta will shortly be held to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the adverse remarks, which are alleged to be made against vakils in Mr. W. Durban's book "Lawyers, our Old Man of the Sea" recently published in England. In that book lawyers are said to be described as the successors of the Thugs.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

BOMBAY MODEL NOW TO BE FOLLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Government of Bengal is considering a scheme for the reconstitution of the Calcutta Municipality on the lines of the Bombay Corporation, with a nominated official chairman and an elected non-official chairman.

BREACHES ON N.-W. RAILWAY

SERVICE ON MAIN LINE RESUMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 22.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the N. W. Railway wires :—"One line is repaired between Jhimpir and Brandabad, and the train service on the main line has been resumed. Other breaches have occurred on the Dadu branch between Amri and Manjhand, where passengers are being transhipped. The line will probably be restored to-morrow."

LORD WILLINGDON.

STATE VISITS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 22.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon this afternoon paid State visits to the Chiefs of Kurandwad, senior and junior, His Highness the Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Sangli, and Sirdar J. B. Patnis. Accompanying His Excellency were Captain Vaughna, A.D.C., the Oriental Translator to Government, and an Indian A.D.C.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

A *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* issued to-day contains a notification forfeiting all copies of a pamphlet entitled *Come over into Macedonia and help us*. By another notification the Bengal Government proscribes an anonymous leaflet in the Bengali language entitled *Om Bande Mataram* and commencing with the words "O, Descendant of Bharat incarnate myself whenever religion is neglected and sin reigns supreme" as it contains incitements to violence, and has a tendency to bring into hatred the British Government.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

To-day's prices of jute shares were well maintained, but there was not a great deal of business doing. Coal shares were quiet. Buyers are still hanging back in the jute market, the only business reported to-day being Rs. 71 for early. In the gunny market also things are quiet and quotations easier.

BANK OF BURMA.

APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR.

CONFIRMATION OF MR. CHARLESWORTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 22.

Mr. Justice Ormonde to-day passed orders in the matter of the Bank of Burma, in liquidation, on the question of the appointment of an official liquidator in the place of Mr. E.R. Holdsworth on leave.

His Honour thought it was in the interests of the creditors that Mr Charlesworth, who was appointed temporarily, should continue to be official liquidator. If His Honour were satisfied that the majority of the creditors, with a knowledge of the position, desired a certain person to be appointed as official liquidator, His Honour would accede to their wishes; but from the lengthy affidavit, filed on that behalf by the committee, His Honour could not help feeling that their only reason for objecting to Mr. Charlesworth's appointment was that they felt piqued at Mr. Holdsworth withholding information from them. The Court apparently had refused to allow them all the information they wanted, and had not laid down any principles for the guidance of the official liquidator as to what information should be given to the advisory committee. His Honour thought it would be as well to do so in consultation with the representatives of the advisory committee and the official liquidator.

The appointment of Mr. Charlesworth was confirmed.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY'S SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 22.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's suggestion of a commercial congress has met with warm approval on this side. A correspondent to the *Madras Mail*, after paying a glowing tribute to the merchant prince of Bombay who conceived this idea, says: "Indian resources, to the greatest advantage of the community, should be the motto of every Indian, who has the welfare of the country at heart. It is not by political privileges, nor by additional appointments in public services, that the country would be prosperous, but it is by commerce and industry alone that the material advancement of the nation could be achieved. The only advice which the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy could give to his countrymen on this topic is 'Awake, arise, or be forever fallen".

In conclusion, the correspondent urges on every one of his countrymen, engaged or interested in commercial and industrial concerns,—Hindus, Mahomedans or Christians, to co-operate with the movement initiated by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and to see that steps are forthwith taken for arranging a conference to hold a congress.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 22.

On return from leave, Major Lathbury, R.E., is posted as Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineers, Jubbulpore.

Captain Molesworth, R.E., is posted to the Poona Division, Military Works.

Approval has been granted to the appointment of Colonel F. J. Fowler, D.S.O., 127th Baluchis, as Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division, in succession to Colonel Wingate.

Captain A. Beckett, No 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 51 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Quetta.

Lieut. Low, No. 90 Heavy Battery, is transferred to No. 4 Mountain Battery.

Lieut.-Colonel Wall, 17th Cavalry, has been selected for the command of the 3rd Horse.

Major Holman, 16th Cavalry, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, and Captain Jeffreys, 73rd Infantry, is appointed General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Army Headquarters.

Lieut. Greswell, R.E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieut. Stratton, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

PLAY IN THE SEMI-FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The semi-final in the Challenge Shield Competition was played on the Calcutta ground, which was in a wretched condition The Highlanders beat the League Champions by a goal to love, scored immediately after the re-start. The shot was a feeble one, but the ball being greasy, slipped in. The Black Watch lefts, both Robertson and Connor could not act in the mud and the solitary stinging shot sent in by the latter was brilliantly saved by Thompson, whose goalkeeping stood in a class by itself. On the day's play the better team won.

The Calcutta King's Own match was put off owing to the condition of the Dalhousie ground.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

A PRETTY POONA WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF MISS PHYLLIS PALIN.

THE GOVERNOR SIGNS THE REGISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 22.

Miss Phyllis Rosie Palin, only daughter of Colonel Palin, C.I.E., and Mrs. Palin, was married to Captain Stewart Boyd, R.E., at St. Mary's Church, Poona, this morning, the officiating priest being the Rev. H. Lloyd-Arnould, chaplain. Among the assembly in church, which numbered over two hundred, there were present Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and Sir Arthur Barrett. The service was choral, and the church was prettily decorated. Shortly before the appointed time, the bride's mother and party arrived. The guests were shown to their seats in church by officers of the Supply and Transport Corps, of which Colonel Palin is chief in Poona.

Punctually at half-past eleven the bride arrived in a carriage drawn by a team of six battery horses, three of which were ridden by Lieut. Peebles, R.F.A., Lieut. Rendall, R.F.A., and Lieut. Love, the outrider being Capt. Sarson, R.F.A. She was met at the porch by the choir and the Rev. H. Lloyd-Arnould and her six little bridesmaids—all small children—namely, Miss Esme Knapton, Miss Rosamund Hill, Miss Margery Fordyce, Miss Margaret Broke-Smith, Miss Iris Knapton and Miss Monica Stowell. Shortly after the arrival of Lord and Lady Willingdon, the bridal procession, led by the choir and the chaplain, proceeded up the aisle, singing the hymn "Thine for ever, God of Love". At the chancel, the party was met by Capt. Boyd and Capt. Loring, R.E., who acted as best man. The bride carried an ivory-backed prayer-book lent by Lady Willingdon, the book having been used by Lady Willingdon and her mother, Lady Brassey, at their respective weddings.

After the ceremony, the chaplain delivered a short address, and while the register was being signed, the choir and congregation sang the hymn, "Now thank we all our God". As the newly-married couple passed down the aisle nearly all the officers present assisted in forming an arch of swords.

The bride looked pretty, and wore a simple soft white satin gown, draped with an old Limerick lace shawl.

A reception was afterwards held at the Gymkhana Club, and the health of the newly-married couple was proposed by H. E. the Governor, who remarked that he certainly should not have done so had he not been asked by the bride's parents, as he always thought it an occasion when the father should give a little advice and preach a homily to his daughter. All he could say was that he agreed with Capt. Boyd that he had the most charming of brides, and could give them no better wish than that they would be as happy in their married life as he had been in his.

The honeymoon will be spent in Bombay.

To-day is also the 24th anniversary of the marriage of the bride's parents.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Bride to Bridegroom, gold sleeve links and painted miniature by Miss Luke, Bridegroom to Bride, string of pearls with diamond clasp, Mr. Boyd, cheque, Mrs. Boyd, cheque, Mr. R. Boyd, cheque, Mr. and Mrs. Couper, cheque, Colonel Palin, cheque and diamond earrings, Mrs. Palin, diamond necklace and table plate, Mrs. Palin, (Bride's Grandmother)—silver fruit dish, Mr. Gerald Palin, rose-wood dish, H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon, silver writing set, Colonel Impey, wire haired terrier, Major and Mrs. Stewart, satin handbag, Mr. A. E. Lawrence, two toast racks, Mr. and Mrs. Beal, cheque, Mrs. and Miss H. Palin, pair silver candlesticks.

Colonel and Mrs. Gamble, silver mounted spirit, decanter, Major and Mrs. Knapton, china coffee set for 12 in case, Mrs. Pollard, silver trinket box, Colonel Pollard, pair silver napkin rings, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Gibbon, rose bowl, Miss Fitz Gibbon, photo and frame, Colonel and Mrs. Dyson, silver mounted vase, Major and Mrs. Hughe, cheque, Mr. Moberly Bell, silver folding clock, Miss Stovin, hand-bag, Miss Gifford and Miss Aitken, Brussels lace handkerchief, Major and Mrs. Mayer, three silver-mounted peg decanters, Captain and Mrs. Stovin, embroidered tray cloth, Colonel Watson Pike, silver sweet stand, Major and Mrs. Gibson, pair silver sweet dishes, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, table lamp, Major and Mrs. Maule and Miss Cuvillier, silver trinket box. The Hon. Mr. Claude and Mrs. Hill, 6 silver mounted liqueur glasses. Colonel and Mrs Scudamore, pair silver sweet dishes, Major Cuming, Captain Denton, Mr. Patterson Smith, silver cigarette box, Captain and Mrs. Montieth, silver peg measure. Colonel and Mrs. Sloane-Thomson, pair silver vases, Mr. and Mrs. Quin, ornamental flower pot. Mr. and Mrs. Burns, silver sweet bowl, Captain and Mrs. Broke-Smith, cigarette box, Major and Mrs. Brown Mason, pair silver vases, Mr. and Mrs. Roper, silver photo frame, Mr. and Mrs. Bain, six silver tea knives, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, folding clock, Colonel and Mrs. Rosher, silver vase, Colonel and Mrs. Daunt, folding clock, General and Mrs. Williams, six silver tea knives, Mrs. F. Chambers, silver cream jug and hand painted satin case, Mr. and Mrs. Rieu, cloisonne bowl, Sir R. and Lady Lamb, China coffee set for six, Major and Mrs. Murphy, silver tea strainer, Colonel and Mrs. Walter, entree dish, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Roussac, silver card tray, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beale, set of silver salt cellars, pepper pots and mustard pots, Mr. and Mrs. McIver, entree dish, Misses McIver, pair of carved wood tables, Captain and Mrs. Gillies, tea basket, Captain and Mrs. Hamilton, China tray, Colonel and Mrs. Buddeley, entree dish, Major and Mrs. Davie, vegetable dish, Captain E. Vaughan, blue enamelled watch, Major and Mrs. Hingston, silver pencil, Miss Kimmins, leather blotter, Miss Wildman, moonstone ear-rings, Japanese Museum, embroidered ivory fan.

Major and Mrs Wickham, silver card case, Miss Wickham, leather address book, Rev. and Mrs. H. Lloyd-Arnould, satin hand-painted cushion, Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. Hall, satin embroidered table centre, Khan Bahadur Navroji

Pestanji Vakil, silver vase, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Mandy, pair claret jugs, Major Martin Miller, pair Japanese large brass bowls, Messrs. Jaffer Jussuff, dessert service, Mrs. Ingles, embroidered ribbon case, Mr. and Mrs. Brayne, silver umbrella handle, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Dingwall-Fordyce, pair salt cellars, Major Obbard, silver sugar caster, Captain and Mrs. Law, silver sweet dish, Mr. Rait Merr, silver-mounted blotter, Major and Mrs. Khambatta, silver powder box, Mrs. and Miss Crampton, silver sugar tongs, Dr. and Mrs Woods, silver sauce boat, Captain and Mrs. Cowper, rug, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, silver sweet dish, Mrs. William Thomson and family, silver sugar bowl, milk jug and tongs in case, Captain Loring, four silver-mounted peg decanters, Dr. and Mrs. Davison, two silver mounted liqueur bottles, Colonel and Mrs. Windle, pair Cloisonne vases, Captain and Mrs. Richards, one dozen hand painted d'oyleys, Captain Powell and Mr. Irwin, four decanter tables, Captain and Mrs. White, pair silver-mounted vases, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Smart, pair mother o'pearl sweet dishes.

Major Greig, Capt. Goldie, Mr. Gibson, Capt Egerton, Mr. Wilson, Staff Government House, rosewood eight-day clock, Officers, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Colonel Evans, Major Bremner, Major Barnes, Capt. Bovet, Capt Corry, Capt. Paris, Capt. Tillard, Capt. Arbuthnot, Capt. Twiss, Capt. Loring, Mr. Walker, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Squities, Mr. Binney, Mr. Stoehr, Mr. Rawlence, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Whiteley, silver salver and silver kettle, Officers, S. and T. Corps, Colonel C. T. Murray, Colonel Fordyce, Major Young, Major Preston, Capt Middlemass, Capt. Donovan, Capt Sweeny, Capt, Price, Capt. Byrch, Capt Cook, Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. Frost, silver tea tray, Miss Veech, silver vase, Capt. and Mrs. Venn Ellis brass coffee tray, Col. and Mrs. Mathias, four silver vases, Mr. and Mrs. Holman—Brussels lace fan, Miss Esme Knapton, silver box, Miss Iris Knapton, silk scarf, Native Officers, 3rd S. and M., silver-mounted clock, the Rajah of Akalkote, bread platter and knife, the Rani of Akalkote, gong, Miss Moxon, souffle dish, Miss Berg, Hardanger tea cloth, Babai Sahib Bhonsle of Savantiwadi, Hardanger table centre. Munnie Bai Jadhav, Hardanger, d'oyleys, Mrs. Shepherd, lace collar, Miss Buckley, gold hand-bag, Mr. P. Framjee, clock, Col. and Mrs. McGeorge, pair mother o'pearl sweet dishes, Mr. and Mrs. Stowell, large brass table, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Beale, mother o'pearl opera glasses, Mr. L. C. Swifte, Burmese silver bowl, Miss Dorothy Chrystal, brass inkstand, Mr. and Mrs. E. Swinhoe, lace tea cloth, Mr. L. C. d'Nazareth, Standard lamp, Major and Mrs. Morris, six silver tea spoons, Captain Clemson, brass coffee tray.

RAILWAY PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Saturday last both the Up and Down tracks on the G. I. P. Railway were blocked owing to the engine of the early morning Down Poona passenger train being precipitated into the permanent way at Matunga Station. This circumstance suspended the train service for a considerable time. Saturday being the day of departure of the out-going English Mail steamer, office clerks and others concerned were not brought in to Bombay till after 3-30 p. m.

In connection with this incident two issues may be raised :—

1st : While there existed an alternative route *via* the New Harbour Railway, which is designated by the G. I. P. as the "Harbour Branch" and on which they work three Up and three Down trains (week days only), the public are desirous to know why the Up trains were not diverted at Kurla Junction for Tank Bunder, the present terminus of that Railway. From there people could have either walked a mile or so to catch tram cars either at Wari Bunder or Byculla. Perhaps a necessity for such a course would not have arisen, as the victoriawallas, on hearing of the arrangement, would have gone to Tank Bunder to take up such passengers.

2nd : Have the management acted discreetly in giving preference on the day to Mail and Express trains (except English Mail Postal Express) without any regard to the convenience of the suburban passengers, who travel daily in large numbers ? It is a common practice on the G. I. P. to shunt their local train to a siding to make room for through fast trains, and thereby inconvenience large numbers of office-going men. The reverse is, however, the case on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on which Mail and Express trains are detained to allow the locals to be in time at their destinations for the convenience of office-people. If it is too much to ask the G. I. P. to follow in the footsteps of their sister line, the public at least expect them to work on such occasions all their trains in succession without preference being given to any ?—Yours, etc.

July 22. P.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(*Continued from page 6*)

He had an easier task in the second set, winning at 6-3, but the American made a brave effort to turn the tide in the third set. Wilding was equal to the occasion, however, winning at 10-8. The scores show what a grand struggle it was, and the result indicates that Australasia will have a big chance to regain the Davis Cup if the New Zealander and Brooks do duty.

IN GENERAL.

W. J. Bailey of London decisively beat Victor Johnson of Birmingham in the quarter mile and one mile National Cyclists Union Championships on Saturday.

In winning the Grand Prix de Paris on Sunday Bruleur set up new record for the race, the time for 1 mile 7 furlongs being 3min. 13 2-5secs. The value of the stakes amounted to £14,359.

J. Donaldson of Australia won a professional 100 yards handicap at Burslem on Monday, the time being returned as 9 3-5secs. Another professional event this week was the ten miles match between Hans Holmer of America and G. Dinning of England at Carlisle. Holmer won by 40 yards in the moderate time of 52mins. 58 3-5secs.

It was an excellent performance on the part of F. H. Grubb to ride 24 miles 1546 yards in one hour (unpaced) at Herne Hill on Wednesday, a new record of its kind.

Lacrosse players are eagerly looking forward to the visit of the team from Vancouver next April and the tour of the Canadians is certain to help the game in England.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

POLITICS IN PEKING.

A DISCREDITED PARLIAMENT.

PEKING, June 18.

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, in an address delivered before his supporters of the Chinputang the other day, gave some interesting indications of the trend of opinion in non-Kuomintang circles. The Chinputang, it has always been supposed, were formed with the object of counterbalancing the power of the Kuomintang in Parliament and of generally supporting the Government of Yuan Shih-kai. That Government confessed Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, however, has never yet done the party the honour of consulting it. It would be interesting to know if that is literally correct and that the President's friends have never quietly prompted members of the Chinputang as to the line to take.

At any rate we have seen that the Chinputang have consistently and systematically blocked the organization of Parliament and done everything possible to prevent the formal registration of the opinion of the majority of both Houses on several of the important questions of the day. Frankly, it has been supposed that the President was responsible for the policy of the party, his object being to discredit the present Parliament and to prove that it was impossible to trust an important share in the government of the country to it. Parliament has certainly contrived to achieve discredit, whether in consequence of the deliberate policy on the President's supporters, or simply because of the sheer ineptitude of the members. It was not necessary for the Government to scheme to make Parliament ridiculous. Nothing could have prevented it becoming ridiculous independently of outside assistance.

PARTY CABINETS.

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has been considerably exercised as to whether his party was competent to form a Cabinet. The implication to be drawn from his words is that the members must cultivate the profound conviction that they are both willing and competent to undertake the formation of a Government, when the right moment arrives. He is doubtful whether at the present juncture it is wise for the Chinputang to offer to form what must be a temporary cabinet.

The interesting thing to see is that the Chinputang as a body, like the Kuomintang appear to have adopted the policy of party cabinets. It is by no means clear as to the extent to which the Chinputang remain a party. Probably the component tangs are inclined to maintain their individuality and pursue their own ends, except when they combine with others in the larger questions of the day.

CONSTITUTION AND PRESIDENT.

One significant point in the address was that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao expressed himself quite clearly as to the necessity of framing the constitution before electing the President. Such a person as a President could have no existence in a State, he declared, until his place was defined by a constitution. This opinion, coming from such a quarter, suggests that even the parties supporting the President are not altogether prepared to give him the free hand which his election, prior to the settlement of the constitution question, would give him. We wonder whether Yuan Shih-kai himself would subscribe to the same view.

"CABINET OF SHREDS AND PATCHES."

Mr. Liang has no doubt whatever as to Yuan Shih-kai being the only possible candidate for the presidency. But he has nothing good to say of the present Cabinet, exclusive of Yuan Shih-kai. He quoted the President himself as saying in conversation that it is "a Cabinet of shreds and patches." At the present moment four of the important Ministries are being carried on by the Vice-Ministers, the Ministers themselves being sulky or sick or fled from their posts.

He thinks, however, that if the Chinputang are not prepared to form a Cabinet before the constitutions has been framed, it would be better to let Yuan-Shih-kai's "henchmen" carry on for the present. Only the Cabinet must be re-constructed, as the present state of affairs, if continued, can only injure the prestige of the President.

THE COST OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Chinese Press is nothing if not humorous. The dilatoriness of the proceedings in Parliament gave the local wits a great opportunity to spread themselves and the deduction drawn in one paper is quite worth recording. Referring to the time which the Bill for the regulation of visitors has taken to pass the lower House, the writer estimates that each article of the Constitution will take one month to discuss. He then proceeds to calculate that the Constitution, which is expected to contain about ninety articles, will require, at the rate of four months sitting each year, no fewer than twenty-three years to pass. The salaries of the members, at dols. 4,000 a year each during this time will amount to dols. 80,900,000 China's bill for her Constitution will therefore be that sum as a minimum, not counting a host of contingent items such as travelling expenses, rent, light, coal, tea and squeeze.

Another joke has been perpetrated by Mr. Kun Sun, chief of the Bureau for Mongolian and Tibetan affairs. The staff for his office was originally fixed by the National Council at one chief, one vice-chief, two councillors, two secretaries, eight senior clerks, twelve clerks and four miscellaneous officers. But now the Chief has memorialized the Cabinet and Parliament to sanction an increase of staff to four councillors, four secretaries, eighteen senior clerks, fifty-four clerks, eighteen miscellaneous officers and twelve compilers.

Extended business is the reason given, in spite of the notorious fact that both Tibet and Mongolia have been practically trimmed off the territory of the Republic. The Chinese don't seem to understand that too many cooks spoil the broth.

THE MONGOLIAN WAR-CLOUD.

Our Peking correspondent calls renewed attention to the extreme seriousness of the position in Inner Mongolia. Although the Chinese forces at Kalgan have been largely reinforced, they are clearly incapable of inflicting any harm upon, or even coming to grips with, their agile opponents. As in Tibet, the Chinese are deficient in mobility and transport ; and in a country and against a foe that might well tax the resources of the best equipped and best officered troops of Europe or India, the Chinese are practically helpless. Moreover, disaffection is rife. The men of the 3rd division refuse to go to the front—a fact of evil omen for other emergencies to which they might be called beside Mongolia—while the men of the 1st division are simply deserting to their homes ; and in view of the unhappy jealousies and dissensions of civil and military officials at Kalgan there appears none with strength to restrain the one or coerce the other. Our correspondent emphasizes that there is no truth in the rumour of Russian officers being in the field with the Mongol bands, and that, on the contrary, Russian influence at Urga would appear to be the only restraint upon assistance being sent from Outer Mongolia. Even without extraneous help, however, the Inner Mongolians are quite capable of giving China all the trouble she needs, and there are serious fears of their depredations being extended as far as the Great Wall.

WASTE OF TIME.

As regards the conduct of Peking in face of this crisis, the story of the past four weeks is one of lamentable waste of time. So far from the despatch of additional troops serving any practical end, it may not impossibly prove a new irritant. "Fifty army divisions would not ensure success in the northern wilderness against native Mongols," says Hsiung Hsi-ling, Lieutenant-General in Jehol, in a recent striking memorial. And earlier in the same document he lays his finger on the point at which the newest danger threatens. "While there is reason for trusting the loyalty of the princes of Inner Mongolia (actually in Peking) it must be remembered that their banners are poor and superstitious and do not know the good government which the Republic offers. Consequently, they are liable to listen to Outer Mongol temptations, particularly as they are now open to frequent attacks and looting by Mongol tufeis." Two days later another memorial was published, this time from the Princes themselves, revealing the real source of Hsiung Hsi-ling's apprehensions, in spite of his polite words. "The lives and property of our subjects are being daily trampled upon and sacrificed. Nevertheless, you (members of parliament) have been devoting your attention solely to picking holes in the wording of the Russian Convention in order to secure its rejection." Unless Parliament can quickly make up its mind to come to terms with Russia, say the Princes, "we shall have no alternative but to return to our own land in order to take steps for self-protection." Clearly there is no hope for China in the strength of a man, for the simple reason that time will not be allowed her to bring that strength to bear, even supposing her to have it.

CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

At the time of the Urga Convention being signed, and on divers occasions since then, we have urged that unless China ceased to trifle with Russia, she would probably lose Inner as well as Outer Mongolia. With Russia's good will assured by an agreement over the Urga Convention, China may be able to secure peace in Inner Mongolia. Without it there is no telling how long Russia's restraining influence at Urga may be exerted, or when she may not deliver an ultimatum of her own as she did in 1911. If anything were needed to reveal Parliament's utter inability to grasp hard facts, it would be found in the discussions of the Russo-Mongolian Convention. Notwithstanding the plaines warning from Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Foreign Minister, that Russia will not permit the terms of that Convention and the accompanying protocol to be traversed, Parliament insisted of his returning to the Russian Minister, with proposals calculated to throw the whole position back to that defined in the 1881 Treaty. The result is simply that Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang has to resign, and Russia receives a new proof of the hopelessness of dealing with China on business-like lines. We do not abandon one whit of the sympathy to which on the whole it must be felt that China is entitled. But it is useless to blink facts, and China should know enough of Russia by now to realize that there is more to be lost by evading her demand than by accepting them. As we have said, time and the every-day necessities of the Monglians will enable China to interpret the Convention far more profitably for her subjects than its terms suggest at first view while officially she retains the suzerainty, and it would appear, some right of supervising Mongolia's international dealings. Better than that she cannot expect ; worse she may easily have to endure ; and in the meantime that question of geographical definitions, which is all important to the ending of the trouble in Inner Mongolia, remains unsettled. The fate of China north of the Great Wall hangs upon her acceptance the Urga Convention.

A CAUTIOUS OFFICIAL.

NEW KUANGTUNG TUTUH'S DEMANDS.

General Chen Kiung-ming refuses to assume the office of Tutuh except on three conditions. First, that the Central Government remits $20,000,000 to Canton to redeem the local paper money. Second no Army Protector nor Civil Administrator shall be appointed, he being Tutuh and Civil Administrator. Third, he shall not be withdrawn from office for at least ten months.

Fellow officials believe that General Chen Kiung-ming's three requests are very reasonable, while many leading citizens believe that now is the time for new men to be given a chance of posts at the head of the Government.

General Chen Kiung-ming's three demands were forwarded to Peking but have not yet been answered. General Chen therefore still refuses to take over the Tutuhship.

Hu Han-ming, the late Tutuh, left Canton on June 21. His destination is unknown, but he is probably going to Hongkong and from there to Macao to consult with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who recently went to the latter place in order to visit his daughter, who is ill.

Citizens are greatly agitated because the retiring Governor-General Hu Hon-man has granted from public funds scholarships of the value of $5,000 to $10,000 to several retiring military assistants and also to secretaries who served under him. He also ordered the Treasurer, Liao Chung-hoi, to pay about $2,000,000 of his debts, which he said he had contracted when leading a secret society for revolutionary purposes. Liao Chung-hoi, after paying some of the money, refused further responsibility without referring the matter to the Central Government.

OFFICIALS IN DANGER.

An attempt was made on the life of the general commanding the troops in Shaohsing on Friday night, June 20. The officer, it seems, was returning home in his chair attended by only one soldier when a young man suddenly appeared on the scene and fired two shots point blank into the chair. One of the shots took effect and penetrated the officer's left shoulder. The would be assassin is still at large. The city gates are now being closely watched and a reward of $1,000 has been offered for information that will lead to the arrest of the culprit.

Mr. Ho, the General, has been very zealous in hunting down robbers, and it seems that information had reached him of the movements of a band of 200 men who had planned to move from the Chenhsien district to Siaosan to prey upon the people there. It appears that the General had laid plans for the capture of the robbers, and when this became known one of the robbers was deputed to assassinate Mr. Ho. —"N. C. Herald" (June 28).

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS *vs.* G. I. P RAILWAY.

Although there had been some little rain about four o'clock the field was comparatively dry when the Railwaymen turned out to contend with the Sherwood Foresters yesterday afternoon. The Railway team was comparatively the same as had played through the League so far, but Irvine was still an absentee, Patterson also was playing in place of Reynolds at inside right. The forwards, however, taken altogether, had little opportunity of showing their mettle against so strong a team, and the game resolved itself into a fight between the Sherwoods attack and the Railway defence. Nevertheless there was one stage in the game when the G. I. P. Railway looked as if they might almost have the honour of scoring the first goal to be registered against their opponents. Some good work by Jackson saw Edward's field a long shot, and the next moment two forwards were on him ; and it was only good luck that saved the Military. From the resulting corner Fletcher headed the ball nicely for goal, and Edwards was responsible for a good save. With the exception of this incident, however, the Railway was entirely on the defensive, and their defence did not shine. Gardiner was weak in goal, and Eagle took things much two casually. For the Military, Wilkinson played up at centre half, and the forwards took it in turns to notch points.

THE GAME.

The Sherwoods got going straight away, and it was not very long before a very fine shot from Carwood found the net (1-0). The Railwaymen were playing one more shot being without the services of a centre half-back. This player now arrived. The Sherwoods continued to do most of the pressing, and Carwood put in a shot that hit the side of the net. Gardiner half cleared a long shot by Beardsmore and the ball going to Boyd that player put in a strong shot but the whistle had already gone for "off-side." The Sherwoods were soon back again and a scramble took place in the Railway goal, the ball being eventually cleared by Eagle. The Railwaymen made a good combined movement but were unable to get to close quarters, Jackson was eventually given "offside." The soldiers secured two corners in succession, and Gardiner was applauded for good work. Fifteen minutes from the start a long shot by Wilkinson was only half handled by Gardiner, and striking the cross-bar rebounded to Shirley who netted the ball, (2—0.). On the ball being restarted a third goal was scored almost immediately, scrambling play in the Railway goal mouth resulting in the sphere twisting off Boot's foot (3—0). There was still more trouble for the Railwaymen. A pretty individual effort by Boot took him right through on his own and his shot striking the left upright turned into the net (4—0). The Military continued to enjoy the picnic, and shots rained on the G. I. P. goal, Shirley put in a very fine shot that narrowly missed. Wilkinson put in some useful long shots. Carwood was doing plenty of work on the left wing. A good centre from him was headed into Gardiner's hands by Beardsmore as the whistle blew for half-time.

The second half opened with a long shot by Boot. He repeated the experiment immediately after and Gardiner had his work cut out to save. Orr put in some excellent centres. Shirley got away, but was given "off-side." Five minutes from the start of the second half Carwod centred to Boot, who turned the ball into the net with the side of his foot (5-0). Play continued in the Railway half of the field with occasional breaks away near the centre line A fairly long shot from Beardmore eventually found its way into the bottom right hand corner (6-0) ' Hands ' against the Military team let the Railwaymen up. The Sherwoods were soon back again, and Shirley got away in his run, but slipped at the last moment. Later the same player struck the upright with a shot at close quarters. A long shot from Boot was fielded by Gardiner. After a good deal of give and take in front of the Railway goal, the G. I. P. men suddenly got away on the right wing. Jackson had a shot for goal. Edward handled the ball, and the next moment two Railway forwards were on him. A corner resulted. Jackson put in a nicely-judged kick, and Fletcher headed the ball in beautifully. Edwards was just in time to get his hands to it. and touch it over the bar, The game ended :—

Sherwood Foresters ... 6 goals
G. I. P. Ry. ..... nil

The following were the teams :—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (White Knicks, Green Jerseys marked X.F.).—(Goal) Edwards; (backs) Byford and Hampton (halves) Hitch, Wilkinson, and Sutton; (forwards) Boyd, Shirley, Boot, Beardsmore, and Carwood.

G. I P. RAILWAY (Crimson Jerseys).—(Goal) Gardiner; (backs) Eagle and Peel; (halves) Bamber, Fletcher, and Bryan; (forwards) Jackson, Patterson, Ridley, McDonald, and Alcock.

REFEREE ;—Qr. Master Sergt. Ashenhurst.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Sherwood Foresters ...	5	5	0	0	10
Sherwood Foresters A ...	3	3	0	0	6
Commercial Gymkhana ...	5	2	0	3	7
R.G Artillery	4	2	1½	1	5
G. I. P. Railway	6	2	3	1	5
Grant Medicals	4	2	2	0	4
Bombay Gymkhana ...	3	1	0	2	4
Bombay Athletic... ...	3	1	2	0	2
Y. M. C. A. ...	5	0	3	2	2
Hornets	4	0	4	0	0
All Blacks... ...	4	0	4	0	0

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* THE MILITARY.

This match was played on the Oval on Monday, and, after the close game that resulted at a similar match a fortnight ago, proved a disappointing and one-sided affair. The soldiers kicked off, the Gymkhana defending the Bandstand end and playing with the wind. Hearson failed to return, and, from the resulting scrum, the army got the ball well away and looked like scoring. Unfortunately Stevenson's pass was smartly intercepted by Stileman, who ran strongly from half way and scored. Rich failed at the kick. The Gymkhana three-quarters were soon away again; but Dougall gave a bad pass, and the opening came to nothing. However, they still continued to press, and Dougall scored between the posts. This time Rich converted. After the game had been resumed, Ash made a good opening, and the ball, travelling nicely down the three-quarter line, enabled Stileman to score again. The kick failed, and, from some scrambling forward play, another try resulted. After some more scrumming in midfield half-time was called with the Gymkhana leading by one goal and three tries to nil.

The second half was rather of the nature of a procession as the military tackling seemed to disappear altogether. Barstow, the Gymkhana full back, apparently tiring of his inactivity, appeared in the three-quarter line, and scored a couple of tries, one of which Hearson converted with a very pretty kick from a difficult angle. A further four tries, two of which were converted, brought the game to a close in the Gymkhana's favour by four goals and six tries to nil.

The soldiers had bad luck in having some of their best men away, and will give a much better account of themselves when at full strength. It is hard to judge the Gymkhana team from such a one-sided game, but it seems likely that they will be stronger this year than they have been for some years. They appear to have a very heavy lot of forwards, and, if their three-quarters can back these up, they should do well in the tournaments.

BANGALORE RACES.

HONOURS DIVIDED BETWEEN FAVOURITES AND OUTSIDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 22.

There was a fair attendance on the fourth day of the Bangalore races. The weather was particularly fine. The fields were small with moderately good racing. On the whole, the bookmakers fared better than usual, honours being easy between the favourites and outsiders.

SOUTHERN INDIAN ARMY PLATE, —1 mile.

Col. Aubrey Jones' Sahana, 11st. 8lbs. Captain Tobin 1
Captain Saunder's Melody 2nd, 10st, 12lbs. ..... Owner 2
Major C. Rankin's Brynbella, 11st. 4lbs. Mr. Chandos Pole 3

BETTING:—6 to 4 on, Sahana, evens Brynbelia, 3 to 1 on Melody 2nd.

THE RACE :—It was Sahana's race all the time. Won by ten lengths, two lengths between second and third.

TIME :—1min. 58 2-5secs.

CLUB PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' Crowbar, 9st. 9lbs. ..... Ames 1
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Cowslip, 10st. 3lbs. ..... Melsom 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Vigour, 9st. 8lbs. Southall 3

BETTING :—6 to 4 on Vigour, 6 to 4 against Crowbar, 2 to 1 on Cowslip.

THE RACE :—A close finish and a popular win. Won by a neck, one and a half lengths between second and third.

TIME :—1 min. 52 4-5 secs.

JULY PLATE—7 furlongs.

Mr. Fortnum 1 Lang's Airman, 8st. 13lbs. ..... Pratt 1
Col. Desaraja Urs' Metal Maid, 7st. 6lbs. ..... McGlone 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Vic's Pride, 8st. 12lbs. ..... Southall 3

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Metal Maid, 5 to 4 on Airman, evens Vic's Pride.

THE RACE :—A monotonous win for the favourite. Won by two lengths, same distance between second and third.

TIME :—1 min. 26 secs.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP—5 furlongs

Col. Desaraj Urs' Eva B, 9st. 1lb. McGlone 1
Yuvaraja of Mysore's Little Speed, 9st. Melsom 2
Messrs. Dass and Paris' Reinstated Now, 8st. 13lbs. ..... Butler 3

ALSO RAN :—Bambra, 9st. 3lbs. Transmigration, 7st 6lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 4 against Little Speed, 6 to 4 on Reinstated New, 5 to 1 against Eva B and Bambra, tens Transmigration.

THE RACE :—A good race providing an outside winner. Won by one and half lengths, two lengths between second and third.

TIME :—1 min. 5 secs.

SUBSTITUTION STAND PLATE,—5 furlongs.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's House Maid, 9st. 9lbs. ..... Southall 1
Maharaja of Mysore's Chimise, 8st. 9lbs. Melsom 2
Col. Aubrey Jones' Sahana, 8st. 6lbs. Pratt 3

ALSO RAN :—D. S. O., 9st. 3lbs., Valmiki, 9st. 2lbs., Kohinoor, 7st. 11b.

BETTING :—2 to 1 on House Maid, 2 to 1 on Chemise, 5 to 1 Sahana, 10 to 1 Kohinoor, 12 to 1 D. S. O. and Valmiki.

THE RACE :—Won by three-quarters of a length, one and a half lengths between second and third.

TIME :—1min. 7secs.

FORT PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's Master Priam, 7st. Melsom 1
Mr. Hojee Oosman Sait's Pelargonium 2nd, 8st. 7lbs. ..... Abbass 2
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Chestnut Park, 9st. McGlone 3

ALSO RAN :—Eustace, 8st. 2lbs., Herebell, 7st. 9lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 on Chestnut Park, 3 to 1, against Eustace, 4 to 1 Master Priam, tens others.

THE RACE :—An exciting finish. Won by a neck, half a length between second and third.

TIME :—1min. 35secs.

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BOMBAY.

CRICKET AT POONA.

WIN FOR POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 22.

The two days match between the Poona Gymkhana and Belgaum ended this afternoon in a win for Poona by an innings and 15 runs. Belgaum completed the 1st venture for 149, which left them 101 to the bad. They had to follow on, and were all dismissed for 86. Scores:—

BELGAUM GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

Mr Rich, c Merriman, b Clemson ...	18
Mr Orton, c Sarson, b Clemson ...	31
Pte Ennever, b Greig	6
Captain Heath, c Clemson, b Greig	4
Mr Miller, c Paris, b Holman ...	10
Sergt Dermott, b Merriman ...	31
Mr Floyd, run out	13
Mr Nance, l-b-w Merriman ...	2
Captain Arthur, not out ...	20
Sergt. Bird, b Clemson, ...	2
Captain Peel, b Clemson	0
Extras	12
Total	149

BELGAUM GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

Captain Arthur, c Merriman, b Clemson	0
Mr Rich, c Stephenson, b Holman	12
Sergt Dermott, c Paris, b Greig ...	8
Mr. Miller, b Greig	13
Captain Heath, c Holman, b Greig	0
Mr Orton, b Holman	21
Floyd, not out	9
Nance, c Gould, b Greig	0
Pte Ennever, b Greig	0
Sergt Bird, c Substitute, b Greig...	0
Capt Peel, c Rosher, b Holman ...	7
Extras	6
Total	86

A CANARD.

The editor of the *Sind Journal* telegraphed to us on Monday :—With reference to the report of the filing of a defamation prosecution against the *Sind Journal* by Mr. Teckchand Gopaldas, of the Kashmir Hotel, the *Sind Journal*, before receiving news about the prosecution, had already made the necessary correction as follows :—

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION—PLEASE NOTE.—We very much regret the appearance in our last of what turns out to be a pure canard, the invention of some maliciously fertile brain, to the effect that Mr. Teckchand Gopaldas of the Kashmir Hotel, Bombay, had been arrested on a complaint of forgery. We have since ascertained that the statement is quite untrue. Newspapers, which may have copied the original paragraphs, will please take this correction also, so that no prejudice may remain to an innocent, injured man. We have also apologised personally to Dewan Teckchand and his father, Mr. Khemdiand.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st July.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Serbia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailare, Gostiva, Kousouska, Krativa, Kitchsko, Vizes (Keopralu), Bouchifron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-5-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Maceirs (2-5-13).

Communications with Mexican States of Chihua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-7-13).

Telegrams for islands of Metelin, Thasos Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Psara may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means with delay (2 6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Afzila are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Metelin are now connected by cable and opened to international service. Rates same as for Greek Islands (24-6-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited (This applies only to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania. (12-7-13)

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian office at Salonika is suspended. (9-7-13).

Teheran route interupted beyond Karachi (21-7.13).

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

A GOOD STORY.

A Cabinet Minister, who has been concerned rather prominently in advocating the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, found himself recently travelling on the railway in a carriage of which the only other occupant was a clergyman of the Church of England. The Cabinet Minister believed himself to be unrecognised; but doubts on that point began to assail him when the train, which was unlighted, passed through a short but dark tunnel. Because as soon as the tunnel was entered the clergyman struck a match, and kept on striking matches until broad daylight had been recovered.

AN ARISTOCRATIC MONEYLENDER.

Lord Newton gave the House of Lords some lively moments in moving the second reading of his Moneylenders Bill. Incidentally, he made a piquant revelation. "I have always been given to understand," said Lord Newton, "that one of the most persistent of the moneylenders who circularises us is the representative of a noble Lord who is a member of this House. It may be a consolation to some unfortunate young man who is paying 150 per cent. which is the usual rate of these people, to discover that instead of paying this exorbitant interest to a Semitic plebeian, he is really in the debt of some partrician of distinguished and ancient lineage."

FATAL GRIEF FOR HIS DOG.

Grief for a dog that was killed by a motor-car led to the death of its owner. The story was told at the inquest at Woolwich on Francis George Benson, 67, a licensed victualler, of Samuel-street, Woolwich. His daughter, Bella, stated that on Friday morning he was much upset because his favourite dog had been killed by a motor-car. He cried a good deal, and then fainted. From this he recovered, but two hours later he fainted again, and expired. Dr. Frank Smith, of Plumstead, said the man's heart was twice its normal size, and death was probably, accelerated by shock caused by the dog's death.

THE TERRITORIALS.

Speaking at Hounslow at a meeting in connection with the Territorial Force, Colonel Seely, War Minister, said the Territorial Force had been established four years, and they were faced with a tremendous drop in numbers. But recruiting had been excellent, and this year they had had the best recruiting year since the year the force was started The figures he had been able to obtain on leaving the War Office that day showed, when taking into consideration the whole of the country an increase of 20 per cent in recruting as compared with the corresponding period of last year. (Cheers.) So far as the districts were concerned the figures for the past quarter showed that the increase in recruiting was no less than 54 per cent. higher than the corresponding quarter last year. He hoped that at an early date proper measures might be taken whereby the efficiency of the Territorial Force might be improved.

TOEING THE TIME.

There is no accounting for fashion's fads, and no one can explain with any degree of conviction why the ankle watch and the toe-cap watch have been evolved. The toe-cap watch is not exactly placed on the toe-cap. It is inserted in the lowest strap of a three-bar shoe, and usually assumes the form of an oblong buckle, of silver, gold or platinum.

A Regent-street firm showed a specimen shoe-watch to a "Gazette" inquirer. It certainly looked very smart, but odd. The ankle watch, is so fashioned as to fit in with the curves of the instep. The twelve o'clock on the dial faces the wearer, so that there can be no difficulty in ascertaining the hour unless the wearer be near-sighted. Anklet watches cost from £5 upwards, but do not seem to have been in brisk demand.

COAL IN KENT.

Coal in Kent is no longer a geological theory but a commercial fact, says the "Mining World." "It is being produced in large quantities and its successful future, from the investors point of view, is assured. The English people have been slow to believe in Kent coal, but, now, the evidence is too strong to be resisted. A comparatively small number, inspired by Mr. Burr, have put their money into the venture, and the hour of their reward approaches. Who can doubt this who reads the Report of the Meeting of Snowdown Colliery Co., over which Mr. Burr presided on June 19. Professor Galloway (one of the greatest living authorities on coal mining) estimates that when Tilmanstone is putting out 2,000 tons a day, the cost will be only about 7s. per ton, and this colliery seems similar in its characteristics to Snowdown. The raisings, so far, have been 13,235 tons, and there is no difficulty in finding a market. Mr. Burr anticipates 20 per cent. dividends on the preferred ordinary shares, and what may happen afterwards he declines to put into figures.

LONG AND INVOLVED CASE.

For the nineteenth day Mr. Francis Richard Shackleton, formerly Dublin Herald, and Mr. Thomas Jehu Garlick, accountance, appeared at Bow-street in mail week charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud Lord Ronald Southerland Gower, Mr. Franck Hird, and Miss Josephine Browne of sums amounting to £58,000. After hearing the evidence of an accountant for several hours the magistrate adjourned the case until the 16th. Already the case has dragged on since January. It is the most complicated financial prosecution which has been heard for a long time. Bankruptcy files have been brought to light and submitted to a searching analises; a perfect web of figures has been unwoven, and a maze of share transactions penetrated again and again. As a result the public shun the court. If the case goes for trial at the Old Bailey—and Mr. Shackleton was committed nearly six months ago on a separate charge—the jury which hears it will not have an enviable experience. The strain of the protracted trial has obviously told upon Shackleton.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

The Academy's award to him of the Grand Prix makes the author of "Jean Christophe" once more the man of the hour, so that M. Paul Seippel's volume "Romain Rolland" comes in the nick of time to catch a flowing tide. It gives a fine picture of a man of letters with a high ideal of his craft, full of ideas of reform in literature and the drama, and concentrating himself unflinchingly on the task he feels called to perform. In contrast to so many authors of his time, who regard writing as a means of making money, and money as a means of cutting a figure in society, he leads very much the simple life. In a modest house in Paris, his study is a plain student's apartment; he avoids social engagements, shuns little entanglements of business or pleasure, and discourages the attention of visitors, who, however appreciative, are the bane of every successful man of letters. "He is," says M. Seippel, "the anchorite who lives in his cell, and only sallies forth from it at intervals to talk loftily and sternly to the kings of the day." He talked sternly enough to his fellow-countrymen in "La Foire sur la Place"—that instalment of Jean Christophe in which he arraigns various grades of French society,—and they took it so ill-favouredly that in France there was a sudden cooling down in criticism of his work.

COOLLY RECEIVED IN FRANCE.

Indeed, Mr. Seippel gives us to understand that "Jean Christophe" was only recognised in France after it had proved so conspicuous a success abroad, and that even yet it has hardly get its due. This, however, it is safe to ascribe not to the fact that the French cannot take their medicine as philosophically as any one else, but rather to the circumstance of the form of Rolland's novel being so violent an innovation upon that of the typical French novel. The dominant type was practically fixed by "Madame Bovary." Its phrases are beautifully turned, its details are felicitously observed, it is admirably symmetrical, and every element is ruthlessly stripped away that does not advance the single theme which is its centre. Compared with "Jean Christophe" is almost chaotic. It sprawls over ten volumes; it is disproportionate; characters are created and then disappear; themes are started and discussed and then allowed to drop, and the unity of the whole is suspect. That unity ought to lie in the character of Jean himself, and, indeed, in the opening and later volumes he is in the foreground, but in those in which the scene is laid in Paris he is at the back of the stage, and in "Antoinette" counts for so little that that instalment may be read as a story by itself. All this was enough of itself to blind a nation of readers exceedingly sensitive to artistic form to the enormous merits of the book. But the circumstances of its first publication were against it besides. It appeared first in the obscure "Cahiers de la Quinzaine," each volume in sections, and the sections divided from each other by long intervals of time.

THE NATION'S FAVOURITE.

It would seem that among the various volumes of the book each nation has its favourite. Switzerland prefers "L'Aube," Germany "La Revolte," England "Antoinette," France "Dans la Maison," "Les Amis," and "La Nouvelle Journee," and America "Le Buisson Ardent." Apart from single volumes it ought to have as a whole a grip upon the French people which it cannot have for any other nation. The anguish and struggle it depicts were M. Rolland's own anguish and struggle, but in experiencing them he was a "representative man" of his generation, so that he rightly claims for his book that it is the "tragedy of a generation which is on the point of disappearing."

PUBLICATIONS BY THE UNIVERSITIES.

The universities are continually setting before the public eye examples of beneficent and disinterested institutional publishing. Yesterday it was professor Grierson's edition of the poems of John Donne, to-day it is Professor Kastner's edition of those of Drummond of Hawthornden, and to-morrow it will be Mr. Forwell's "The Poems of Thomas Wyatt." Books of this sort are a perceptible addition to the literary assets of the nation, yet no publisher, who looked for an immediate return upon his outlay would dream of undertaking them, and few publishers who could afford to wait would care to embark any considerable portion of their capital upon ventures the issue of which is so problematic. The universities, accordingly, step in. Nor would any experts other than academic man care to devote the necessary years of hard work to tasks so little remunerative. They are paid in another coin than that of the realm. One or two of their reviews may show them that their work is understood and appreciated in certain quarters. They know that for some genorations their names will be linked with that of the poet on whom they have wrought. But their chief reward must lie not in the glistering foil set off to the world but in the satisfaction of reflecting that before their day there was an ugly gap in the history of English literature and that they themselves have filled it as well as any man of their day could have done.

GEORGE BORROW.

The celebrations which have just taken place at Norwich a decade to late to commemorate the brith of George Borrow, but they will not be the less hearty on that account. The circle of Borrovians has very rapidly widened within the last few years, and the deepened interest in "the walking lord of gipsy lore" and in the lore he stands for has been reflected in literature. Two years ago Mr. T. H. Darlow edited "Borrow's Letters to the British and Foreign Bible Society" the year following Mr. Herbert Jenkins compiled a "Life of George Borrow" from official and other sources; the same year Mr. Edward Thomas devoted one of his critical monographs to Borrow, and there is word of a book by Mr. Clement Shorter which will, no doubt, be as helpful for the understanding of the author of "Lavengro" as his two volumes on the Brontes are to the study of the sisters of Howorth personage. It is thanks to Barrow that the gipsy cuts a very different figure in fiction from what he once did. We do not read now of the wandering band that kidnaps [the Gorgio child, stains his face with walnut juice, and passes him off as a young Romany chal. They are no longer the wayside terrors who put Harried Smith and her companion into such a fright. Even Meg Merrilies is a figure from a bribe of which Scott had little intimate first hand knowledge. Gipsy life must be pictured now from within, and, if not with approval, at least with understanding. Thus this spring we have had "Napoleon Boswell" with a quaint understanding of the crooked ways of the race, their dealing at the horse fairs and their skill in eluding gamekeepers and the myrmidons of the law, and last year we had the delightful story of "Tamsie." Indeed the great charm of "Tamsie" is that the scene is cast for the most part in a gipsy emcampment, and in Gilderoy we have a study of gipsy character with its vices as well as its virtues, and in Sanpriel a curious instance of Christian mystic springing up in wholly uncongenial surroundings. The stigmatisation or Sanpriel, however, is somewhat a tax upon a reader's belief, and the case is nothing bettered by allusions to an article in 'Macmillan's Magazine" and to the researches of the Salpetriere school. There is an allusion to the Selpetriere school also in "Aylwin"—that book that has been reprinted in so many different forms,—but it does not jar there, and probably it would be found, that the "Macmillan" article had not appeared at the time the story of "Tamsie" is represented as having taken place.

THE RIGHT TO REPRINT.

The six-shilling novel has survived to exist side by side with the cheap reprints, and no doubt, good ship-of-the-line as it is it will still float, although, as it would seem the attacks of the midget craft of literature, are not at an end. This time it is Messrs. George Newnes—whose sixpenny novels have had such astounding sales—who is coming into the field with a new issue of sevenpennies, the fact that one of the first to be issued is to be Mr. Wells's "Ann Veronica" awakens reflection. In the old days, when the reprint danger was new, people talked of a time limit, and argued that if publishers would agree among themselves that no novel should be reprinted within a period of three or five years the situation would be saved. A recent letter of Mr. Wells to the Press shows that, in his case, the author claims to have a say in the matter. He can dictate to publishers, and reserves a right to reprint in cheap form at the end of two years. It is a fine charity. It is the public's gain far more than his own, and shows that he prefers publicity for his ideas more than any more material advantage.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

Just at the moment there are all kinds of charming suggestions for garden parties and festivities, and a style which is being greatly followed is that of the Russian blouse, than which, when it is well done, nothing is more effective and smart, but to be so it must be manipulated by a true artist. A beautiful example of this mode seen at a recent function embodies the most up-to-date ideas in the way of colour scheme. The skirt was fashioned of very supple, black charmeuse slightly draped at the sides and falling in straight and rather fuller folds than have been seen of late. The Russian blouse was of ivory ninon with a bib of lace, this filmy fabric being also seen on the hips and edging the basque. A belt of powder-blue chiffon velours was worn, and a black hat with large black and white ospreys.

A BOUDOIR GOWNO

In the wardrobe of the woman who has many social obligations to fulfil the boudoir gown is an important item, and the following description is of one that may be slipped into with delight, for with little or no trouble it completely changes the appearance, to which it adds considerable attraction. The gown under discussion is fashioned of pale pink patterned ninon over an underdress of satin-faced crepe in the same tone of pink, the waist line being marked with a moire belt of old blue into which is thoust a posy of pink roses. Ruchings of ninon outline the sleeve openings and the front, and a silver fringe and tassel complete the gown. A dainty note of finish is given by the cap of ninon tied with a moire ribbon, and a line of tiny pink rosebuds round the crown.

MAGPIE TAILORMADES.

The pre-eminently fashionable material in Paris to-day is shepherd's plaid, which is largely to be seen at the racecourses, more especially used for skirts only in conjunction with coats of plain material—of serge, of whipcord, or of satin or moire.

There is nothing to beat the smartness of a small medium-sized black and white check for tailor wear in the summer time, and despite all efforts to dethrone the everlasting magpie effect it still reigns supreme, though dressmakers are making great effort bless and white or to introduce checks of scarlet and white or purple and white or again, of grey and white. Very young girls look well in these coloured checks but their elders seem wisely to remain faithful to mere black and white. But whatever the colour of the checked material may be, the jacket is always of the plain colour that predominates in the check.

THE "CHEMISIER BLOUSE."

The indispensable adjunct of these costumes, writes Fanfreluche, is the "chemisier blouse" of lingerie, without lace or embroidery, merely trimmed with pleated frills of the same, and of course made with hemstitched seams. The "chemisier blouse" which is the real original blouse, is the only one that is ever worn by the woman of taste who leaves all coloured of mousseline or fancy silks to the midinettes and ladies of Montmartre.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 21st July to 6 a.m. on the 22nd July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	3	3
Total mortality from all causes	...	80

A fire occurred in mail week at the Welcome Club, Earl Court, and a strong force of firemen were summoned, but before the outbreak was overcome a portion of the roof had been burned off.

A cowman named Kendall, aged sixty, employed at Pickering Grange Farm, Ellistown, Leicestershire, was fatally gored by a bull early in mail week. The animal knocked him down and drove a horn through his left breast over the heart.

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC. The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling off and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball." Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
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NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

BY RUBY M. AYRES.

CHAPTER IX.

It was a strange thing, considering the number of years Peter Constable had knocked about Town, from what an exceedingly unconventional standpoint he regarded his present and future conduct towards Betty Dean.

He knew how uncharitable the world, especially his own particular quarter of it, could be. He knew upon what slight excuse a woman's name could be made light of, and yet there was no faintest compunction or apprehension in his mind when, having changed his clothes and shaved, he drove his car round again to his rooms to fetch Betty for the promised drive.

Betty was watching for him at the window. The tearstains had vanished from her pretty face, but there was a hard, almost defiant light in her eyes which Fulton or any other man might have noted with apprehension. But Peter had never troubled to understand women, and was merely relieved to see her looking more cheerful.

"Ready?" he asked.

"Yes; I thought you were never coming."

She took up some white cotton glove from the table. Peter made a mental note of their texture and cheapness. He had already noticed her hands—slim and delicately shaped, in spite of their slightly browned skin. He wondered what she would say if he sent her some of Jouvin's best.

Mrs. Gates followed them to the door. She was rather worried at this fresh escapade of Peter's, but she was too loyal to let him see it, and sighed heavily as she went back into the house.

"What have you been doing all day?" asked Peter, laconically, as he turned the car about. He looked down at her through his eyeglass rather quizzically. Betty wore a plain blue serge coat and skirt, obviously of country make, and a white blouse cut low at the throat, with a frilly sort of thing down the front which Peter thought decidedly fetching. He noticed the fresh clearness of her skin, the cheeks faintly flushed, and mentally contrasted it with Lena Adair's rouge and powder. Hitherto he had imagined, that all women took their complexions more or less out of a box. It was a pleasant surprise to find that he was wrong.

Betty made a little gesture with her uninjured hand.

"What have I done? Nothing. I looked at all your books"—Peter frowned—"but they didn't seem very interesting."

"No, you wouldn't like them at all," said Peter, quickly. "I don't like them myself," he added, as an afterthought. "And then what did you do?" he inquired, interestedly.

Betty half smiled.

"I went to sleep," she told him. "Your big chair was so comfortable, and I was so dreadfully tired."

"Poor little girl."

Sudden tears started to her eyes. She brushed them angrily away.

"Why do you say that?" she asked him, in a hard voice. "Anyone would think you were sorry for me. *Are* you sorry for me?" she asked, deliberately.

Peter dropped his eyeglass agitatedly.

"Lord, no! I only meant—because of your arm, you know. You ought to have had a doctor. I've a great mind to take you to see one."

"My arm is ever so much better," she declared, eagerly. "It's really only bruised. Only Mrs. Gates would make me wear it in a sling."

"Mrs. Gates is a very wise woman," said Peter.

He drove a little way in silence.

Presently Betty asked a question.

"How long have you known Robert?"

Peter started violently. He had been thinking of Fulton at that moment.

"How long? Oh, some years. Why?"

"I only wondered." She shot a quick glance at him from beneath curling lashes. "He's very handsome, isn't he?" she asked, presently.

Peter scowled.

"The women seem to think so," he said shortly, and realized immediately that he had made a mistake. "Not that Fulton cares particularly what women think," he added with a rush. "He might have been married scores of times. Everyone was surprised he remained a bachelor so long. I—I mean, everyone *is* surprised."

He jerked the wheel agitatedly, and narrowly shaved the kerbstone.

Betty's uninjured hand in its ugly white cotton glove, was plucking nervously at the light rug across her knees.

"Do you know," she said slowly, "I don't somehow think that in your heart you really *like* Robert, Mr. Constable."

Peter swallowed hard. He had not guessed what a cross-examination he would lay himself open to when he suggested this ride. He managed a laugh, not very successfully.

"You're quite wrong, I assure you, Miss Dean. Bob and I have always been good pals—rippin' good pals in fact. He's—he's quite a good sort."

He was appallingly conscious of the lack of enthusiasm in his halting words. He dreaded what her next question would be, and yet when it came it was worse than even he had fearfully anticipated.

"Do you know who he has gone to Venice with?"

For the second time Peter's agitated hand nearly drove the car into the kerb. To gain time he bent forward and fidgeted with the levers. When he leaned back in his seat again Betty repeated her question.

"Do you know who he has gone to Venice with?"

For an instant Peter felt a sort of desperate impulse to turn and answer truthfully, "With his wife." The words actually trembled on his lips as he looked down at her, but the wistful inquiry of her blue eyes struck at the very roots of his courage.

"I—I didn't ask," he said, lamely.

"Oh! Why didn't you go with him?

If she had been doing it deliberately she could not have hit upon a more ingenious method of torture. Peter felt the perspiration on his forehead.

"We don't often jog about together," he said, in a strained voice.

"Why should we? I'm not fond of the Continent. It bores me horribly. But then most things bore me," said Peter with a shade of melancholy in his charming voice.

She laughed a little.

"Are you bored now?" she asked.

"Oh, I say. Peter squared his shoulders with a touch of dignity. She laughed again.

"I shouldn't wonder if you were," she said, with a half sigh. "It's very good of you to be so kind to me, I shall tell Robert how kind you have been to me."

Robert, Robert! Always Robert! Peter set his teeth.

"I've done nothing," he said, almost curt

"Oh, but you have," she insisted, softly. "What should I have done if I hadn't met you? I don't know a soul in the whole of London—except Robert. It isn't easy to thank anyone for kindness," she added, thoughtfully. "But I do want to thank you. I felt so safe somehow when I recognized you."

Peter's knuckles stood out white on the hand grasping the wheel.

"You're very complimentary," he said, jerkily. "I—I don't deserve it in the least—not in the least—in fact." Once again he was tempted to make a clean breast of the whole affair, and once again she drove the courage out of him.

"Auntie used to say," she said, softly, "that a woman's instinct was one of the most wonderful things in the world. I never quite understood what she meant until last night—until you asked me—do you remember?—if I would not trust you, and somehow I knew that I might. Something in your eyes told me. I suppose that's instinct, isn't it?"

Peter could not answer. He was weighed down with a sense of miserable, grim shame.

She trusted him and he had lied to her—not once, not twice, but many times. His whole pose of friendship was a lie—everything he said, everything he did.

He had lied to women before, many times—lied to break appointments, lied to keep them, and thought nothing of it. Everybody he knew lied for the same, or similar reasons, and suffered no smallest twinge of conscience but this—somehow this was different: Even the cheap cotton gloves made it different. Peter felt himself a cur to have lied to a girl innocent enough to wear cotton gloves when driving with one of the smartest men in London.

He was conscious of her blue eyes upon him. Desperately he forced himself to turn and meet their gaze. He wondered if she would read his miserable thoughts in his face, but she was smiling up at him with sweet friendliness.

"Why do you wear an eyeglass?" she asked him, with a ripple of laughter.

Peter felt as if an unbearable weight had rolled from his shoulders. He drew a deep breath.

"You don't think it suits me?" he asked, falling into her mood only too readily.

She coloured a little shyly.

"N-no," she said, doubtfully.

Peter lifted one hand from the wheel, jerked at the thin cord which attached the monocle to his coat, and broke it free.

He swung it round once or twice at the end of the broken cord, then let it fly out across the road.

"That's settled it," he said, calmly.

She gave a little cry of dismay.

"Oh, why did you do it? I never thought you would do such a thing. How can it matter to me what you wear? Oh, do please let us stop and fetch it."

But Peter shook his head. It brought a wry smile to his lips to remember that he had adopted it in the first place to please Mrs. Adair after much persuasion, and had discarded it at a single word from this little girl in the cotton gloves.

"It was very rude of me to say anything about it," said Betty, distressedly. "Only—only—"

"I'm jolly glad it's gone," said Peter, contentedly. "The bally thing never would stay in."

They had driven some way out of London before Peter realized that it was getting dusk. He stopped the car and looked at his watch.

"By Jove! It's nearly seven o'clock!"

He threw aside the light rug and got out stretching his long legs.

"Cold?" he asked looking back at Betty.

"No." She shook her head, but a little shiver passed through her. Peter made no comment. From the back of the car he fetched a coat with a big fur collar, and wrapped it about her.

"It'll be cold going back," he said, laconically.

He switched on the big electric lamps in the front of the car. In the sudden blaze of light Betty saw his face. Rather a weary young face it was, with lines about the eyes and mouth, and yet, as she had said, it was a face a woman might trust—the face of a man with whom a good woman would be safe.

He climbed back into the seat beside her.

"We can get back in less than an hour,' he said, "I didn't realize how far we'd come."

Betty snuggled into the warmth of his big coat. She had never ridden in a car before. The quick rush through the cool spring evening brought a flush to her face and a pleasant tingling to her veins. She sat very still, staring before her into the growing darkness through which the great lamps glared like the eyes of a monster. Peter was almost silent. His thoughts were all of the future which lay ahead of them both—himself and his girl beside him.

What would become of her? he wondered, bitterly. What would she do when she knew the truth, as know it she inevitably must? And what would become of him?

Once or twice he glanced down at her. Her small body was quite hidden by his big coat, her flowerlike face just visible above the great sable collar.

And she loved Fulton! Loved the man who was even then speeding away on his wedding tour—a man all unworthy to kiss the cheap cotton gloves covering her slim hands.

She looked up suddenly, feeling his gaze.

"Do you think Robert might come back to-night?" she asked him, suddenly. "Wouldn't he be surprised if he happened to come round to your rooms and found me there?"

Peter tried to answer, but his throat was dry. With every word she spoke she nailed him to his lie. With every step she cut away the ground from behind him, making it impossible for him to go back, and yet he knew that any moment the barrier of discovery might rise up before him, barring the way, leaving him to her scorn and contempt.

He was spared the necessity of a reply by a block in the traffic. They were back in London again now—London, with its rush of people and flare of lights. Betty instinctively drew a little nearer to Peter. The noise and crowded streets made her afraid, and brought back again the horror and suspense of those hours during which she had waited in vain for Robert Fulton at Paddington.

Peter felt the little confiding movement she made beside him, and his heart beat fast. There was something of triumph in the knowledge that he was her only protector—that whatever came later for the moment she had only him to look to.

He took his hand from the wheel, and for a moment laid it on hers lightly.

"There's nothing to be afraid of," he said.

"I wasn't afraid," she answerd him, simply.

She watched the stream of passers with big, interested eyes. It was all new to her, all wonderful—even the tall policeman, with his uplifted hand, in the midst of the seething traffic.

Peter smiled at her eager interest. It struck him with something of wonder that the every-day sights that were so ordinary to him that he never noticed them should fill her with excitement.

She met his smile, and began to speak, but the words were lost in the roar of the street. Peter bent his head to hear what she said and at that moment he met the eyes of a man in a taxicab drawn close to their own car in the stationary traffic.

He was a dissolute-looking man in evening dress, and he was leaning forward with insolently interested eyes, staring hard at Peter and the girl at his side.

Peter straightened himself hurriedly with a quick heart-throb of apprehension, for the man was the man Rodgers, and Peter knew that even then he must be on his way to dine with the Adairs.

CHAPTER X.

Lionel Rodgers was considered a mystery by most of the people who knew him. Nobody quite knew where he came from, or how he got his money. He lived in one of small and exclusive West-end hotels, and was invited everywhere in spite of the fact that few people liked him.

He was a masculine scandal-monger to begin with, and as inquisitive as an inquisitive woman. At the clubs he was known as the "Daily Observer," and certain it is that he managed to know everybody's business almost before they knew it themselves.

He liked nothing better than to flit from drawing-room to drawingroom, carrying his tit-bits of gossip and out of sheer defence the women invited him to their houses, and made a friend of him.

As Lena Adair said many times to Peter when he expressed his dislike of the man. "It's safer to keep in with him."

And that was the case in a nutshell. The old policy of holding a candle to the devil was responsible for the many invitations which Rodgers received. He made it his boast that it cost him nothing for food from one week's end to the other.

He had thoroughly enjoyed himself at Robert Fulton's wedding that afternoon. He had angered the bridegroom with an allusion to a "little girl down in Devonshire," and he had surprised the wistfulness in Dora's eyes when she met Peter's troubled gaze across the crowded hall. There was not much in his particular corner of the social world which was unknown to Rodgers but even he, with his ferret-like reputation, had not dreamed of Peter having a liaison of his own until the moment when the block in the traffic drew his taxi alongside the car wherein Peter sat with Betty Dean.

Rodgers was late for the Adairs' already. He cursed under his breath at the further enforced delay, as he leaned back in the cab and fidgeted with his collar. The Adairs were noted for their table and Rodgers was a gourmand.

He had leaned forward to swear at the policeman holding up the traffic when he caught sight of the occupants of Peter's car.

Betty's flower-like face almost hidden in the depths of the big coat collar, appealed to his jaded palate. He had never credited Peter with much taste where women were concerned, but this girl, with the stamp of the country in blue eyes and flushed cheeks, awoke enthusiasm in the heart that had long since wearied of beauty. He had been about to attempt to attract Peter's attention when Peter stooped to speak to the girl beside him and the eyes of the two men met. Rodgers nodded affably, with a meaning smile.

He wore an opera hat at a jaunty angle on his sleek head and a loose coat over his evening dress thrown open to afford a glimpse of shirt-front and diamond studs.

He was quick to notice the sudden scowl on Peter's face, quick to notice the way he sat forward abruptly as if to screen the girl besides him, and then the custodian of the law moved aside with slow dignity and Peter's car shot ahead and was lost to sight.

Rodgers leaned back with an ugly smile on his face.

His left hand pulled carefully at his long moustache, a way he always had when something pleased him. The diamond studs in his shirt-front winked through the fading light like evil eyes.

He had got something to tell Lena Adair that was worth the hearing. He knew the almost Southern jealousy of her nature, knew that Peter Constable was something more to her unhappiness than a mere friend. He chuckled as the taxi stopped outside her house. She had rather snubbed him at Fulton's wedding. Perhaps she would be more friendly disposed when she had heard what he had to tell her.

He went up the steps leisurely. He lingered unnecessarily before making his way to her drawingroom.

There were a number of people in the room.

Carlton Adair was leaning against the mantelshelf, a bored look on his rather brutal face. He did not care for his wife's friends. It was only very occasionally he condescended to put in an appearance at her dinners. As Rodgers entered the room, he was wondering how soon it would be possible to plausibly excuse himself.

The Hon. Vivian Argyle, in an apricot-coloured dress that seemed to accentuate her angularity and plainness, was sitting alone on a divan beneath a cluster of brilliant electric lamps.

She was staring before her with his usual fixed and amiable smile, which widened a little as she saw Lionel Rodgers.

For two years she had been literally flung at his head, and though she had long since given up any hope of his capture, which she at one time might have entertained, from force of habit she moved a little to make room for him beside her apricot-coloured draperies.

But Rodgers apparently did not see her. He nodded to his host, and crossed to Lena who stood in the centre of a group of men, talking in her high-pitched voice.

She wore a wonderful creation of emerald green and gold. Her restless eyes turned every moment to the door. Every time it opened she expected to see Peter walk in. She fully believed that he would put in an appearance as a silent apology for their little tiff of the afternoon.

She had never known him in such a strange mood before. Usually the most good-tempered, easy-going of mortals, he always let her say what she liked, and do what she liked, putting up with it all in his careless way. His sudden display of temper had quickened her interest in him. Rodgers saw the way her gaze went past him to the door, even as they shook hands, and he smiled beneath his moustache.

"I am afraid I am late," he said, in his slow voice. "There was a block in the traffic, and——"

"You need not apologize," she interrupted him, in her quick, birdlike way. "We were waiting for you, but it doesn't matter in the least."

Her voice was ungracious. Rodgers felt that she would not have cared if he had stayed away altogether. He bit his lip angrily as she turned to speak to another man.

He looked round the room. There were about a dozen people present. His wandering eye rested on Vivian Argyle.

She was looking at him rather wistfully. Although people called her thick-skinned and stupid, she was keenly aware of her unpopularity—perfectly conscious that if a man paid her any attention, it was because there was nobody else at hand upon whom to bestow it and the knowledge added to her natural unattractiveness.

Rodgers moved towards her now with alacrity. He liked to make use of her. He liked to tell her his little bits of scandal, knowing full well that she could be trusted to instantly repeat them—with embellishments.

"I was lookin' for you," he said as he sank down beside her, "I was afraid you were not here."

As a matter of fact, he had seen her the instant he entered the room, her apricot-coloured frock being the one jarring note in Lena's rose-tinted drawing-room. But Vivian Argyle accepted the falsehood philosophically, as she accepted everything else.

"I saw you directly," she said, bluntly. "And I thought you were not coming. Lena was just beginning to say nasty things about you."

She giggled, and looked at him from beneath her heavy lids in a way that might have been attractive in a pretty woman.

Rodger's thin lips tightened.

"Was she?" he said, lightly. "What did she say?"

But Vivian was not to be drawn. She had slowly begun to learn why this man made a friend of her. She delighted in keeping him in suspense when she was acquainted with something which he was anxious to know also.

She answered his question by asking another.

"Isn't Mr. Constable coming?" Rodgers laughed.

"I should say not. I saw him a quarter of an hour ago. He was very much "otherwise engaged' then."

"I think he's nice," said the Hon. Vivian. "He was talking to me quite a long time at the wedding this afternoon."

"Was he, indeed?" Rodger's voice was mocking. The girl flushed dully.

"I suppose you think nobody nice ever cares to talk to me," she said, rather sharply.

The hand resting between them on the sofa plucked nervously at the folds of her unbecoming frock.

Rodgers let his own fall to it carelessly. His fingers closed about hers for an instant.

"I think nothing of the sort," he said, quickly. "Perhaps I am—jealous—that I was not so privileged."

She turned her head away. She had long since gauged the value of such speeches, but it still hurt to realize their insincerity.

"You might have been with me if you 'd wished," she said, bluntly.

Rodgers was spared a reply by the signal for dinner. He knew the Hon. Vivian would fall to his share, but he was agreeably surprised to find himself seated at the end of the table next to his hostess.

It was one of Lena's informal dinners, when she asked those whom she was pleased to call the "uncongenials."

The boredom of such gatherings was usually lightened for her by the presence of Peter, but to-night in his absence she made no effort to disguise her weariness.

Rodgers looked at her, and then at his host at the other end of the table, and a smile curled his lips.

This was marriage, he told himself cynically—fetters binding together a man and a woman who longed for freedom. His thoughts were interrupted by the Hon. Vivian.

"I suppose Dora is on the sea now. She told me she dreaded the crossing. She's such a bad sailor."

Lena caught up the words with her high laugh.

"Fancy a seasick bride! How trying. Do you think Robert's devotion will weather such a test, Mr. Rodgers?"

Rodgers shrugged his shoulders.

"It it does," he said, "I should think it will stand anything."

"I don't see that it makes any difference," said Vivian, bluntly. "He married her for better for worse, didn't he?"

"And in sickness and in health," Rodgers supplemented.

Lena screamed with laughter. She looked very flushed and excited; her dark eyes were never still. Her white, diamond-laden hand crumbled her bread unceasingly.

Ever since Peter left her so unceremoniously that afternoon she had been thinking of him, and wondering—wondering.

She could not remember that he had ever excused himself to her before on the plea of business. Business and Peter seemed an anomaly.

The dinner seemed to drag. The guests for the most part were middle-aged, and more interested in their food than in the success of the conversation. Rodgers was relieved when it was ended.

He whispered to Vivian Argyle to keep a place for him in the drawing-room. She looked at him with her straight, unbeautiful eyes.

"You don't really mean that," she said, calmly. "But I will if you like."

Her appricot frock made a hasty exit. She had lingered a moment to answer his whisper.

Later, when the men left their wine and joined the ladies, Rodgers saw her sitting alone near the piano, with a book on her knees. She was turning the pages with a disinterested hand. She did not even glance up.

He made his way to Lena. She was lying back on a much cushioned divan, smoking a cigarette. She looked very pretty, he thought, with a twinge of annoyance that she was invariably so distant with him.

(To be continued.)

RAIN AND FLOODS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Sydney message, dated June 30, says:—Very heavy rains have fallen in the coastal districts during the past few days, and coming on top of the already waterlogged soil, have caused a sudden rise in the rivers. At Cooma considerable damage has been done. Bridges have been destroyed, including that at Scott's Crossing, carrying away water pipes and cutting off the water supply. Bega is also suffering from flood, and over 11 inches has fallen during the past 48 hours. The rivers on the north coast are also running bankers. Roads are impassable, and the mail services are disorganised. There have been several narrow escapes, and stock have been drowned.

Consequent upon the rain of Monday, June 30, the Hunter River came down in flood, and continued rising until midnight. It was the biggest flood at Aberdeen for 40 years. The northern end of the town was flooded through the river breaking across at the butter factory. Many houses were inundated to a depth of several feet, the inmates being obliged to abandon their belongings, and seek safety on higher grounds. Darkbrook Creek and Kingdom Ponds Creek also flowed over their banks and joined in inundating all the holdings on the Blairmore subdivision, which resembled a vast inland sea. At 9 p.m. shots were fired by distressed settlers, and a big contingent of towns people proceeded to the scene, and the settlers were rescued in some cases with great difficulty. Mrs. Kelly, an aged invalid, had to be carried from her house through the flood area on a ladder. Several narrow escapes from drowning are reported. Serious damage has been done to growing crops, and miles of fencing have been washed away.

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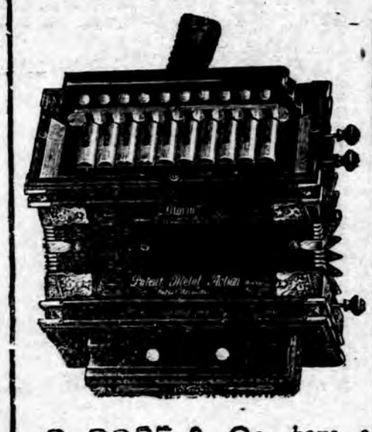


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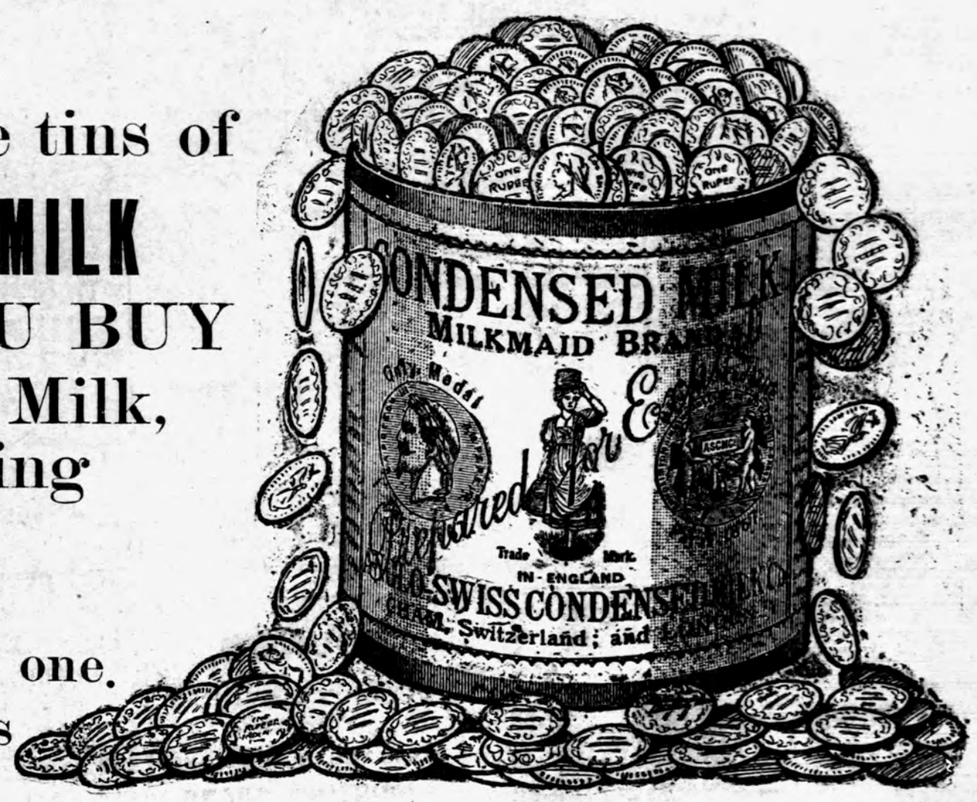
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